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LETTERS









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# HINTS

*Designed to promote  
Beneficence*

*Temperance*

*& Medical Science*

*Vol. 2.*

*By John Coakley Lettson, M.D. &c.*



*W. Blizard Esq.*



*London.*

*J. Manman.*

*1801*

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## SECTION

**SECTION I.**

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**H I N T S**

**RESPECTING**

**A SAMARITAN-SOCIETY.**

**VOL. II.**

**B**



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## H I N T S

RESPECTING

A SAMARITAN-SOCIETY.

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**H**OWEVER painful and melancholy a state of sickness united with poverty may be, the numerous and excellent charities for the succour of every species of malady, which this Nation supports, afford comfort to the distressed mind, and relief to the diseased frame; but when the sufferers become so far convalescent as to be no longer fit objects of these Humane Institutions, they are necessarily discharged, and too frequently in a situation equally friendless and penniless; and being

too weak to work, what a state of commiseration is presented, especially to an innocent and forlorn female ! Worthy Samaritans ! The good you opportunely interpose between want and ruin, is worthy of a great, a liberal, and humane nation ; and truly characteristic of that divine example you have so laudably imitated ; and excellently illustrated in the subsequent account, by the Rev. Dr. GLASSE.

In introducing the distinguished philanthropist, WILLIAM BLIZARD, Esq. whose *Silhouette* is prefixed, I cannot but feel a singular pleasure in claiming amongst the number of my friends, a character that happily unites science with benevolence ; and professional skill with the exercise of humanity.

*Extract*

*Extract from an Account of the Samaritan Society, for Convalescents from the London Hospital, and for Cases not within the Provisions of Public Hospitals. By the Rev. Dr. GLASSE.*

IN the year 1791, a Society was established by some of the governors of the London-Hospital, for patients of that charity, whose relief was not within its general regulations. There had been many cases of servants, artisans, and labourers, who had received the benefit of the Hospital; but, upon being discharged, had no service or employment ready for them, or, if there had been such, were not sufficiently recovered, in point of health and strength, to resume their places or employment. There had been cases of amputation, or of some chirurgical operation, where the parties were disabled from exercising their former occupations. Some instances had occurred

curred of young female patients, who by distress had been driven to pawn or sell their clothing, and were peculiarly exposed to temptation; of persons whose families had been suffering for want of support; of others belonging to remote parts of the kingdom, or to Ireland, who, when discharged from the Hospital, were by lameness, or weakness, rendered incapable of getting home without charitable assistance. There were some instances where the means of a journey to the charitable establishment at Bath, or to the sea, or the immediate supply of linen, of clothes, or of a truss, might have saved a fellow-creature from distress, and restored him in health to his family.

For the relief of these, and of other persons not within the provisions of hospitals, the SAMARITAN SOCIETY was established; and the following regulations were adopted, which I give at length, because they may be of use in forming similar societies.

“ 1. A donation of five guineas shall be a qualification for a member for life.

“ 2. A



“ 2. A donation of one guinea shall be a qualification of an annual member.

“ 3. A general court shall be held half-yearly, on the last Wednesdays in February and August, and shall consist of not less than five members.

“ 4. A treasurer, and a committee, to consist of not less than twelve members besides the treasurer, shall be annually elected at the general court in February: two of the committee shall go out annually, and two other members be chosen in their place.

“ 5. A committee shall be held every Tuesday, at twelve o'clock; and shall consist of not less than two members.

“ 6. Qualified persons shall be proposed at one committee, and voted for at the next.

“ 7. The committee shall appoint one or more visitors; who shall make inquiries of the officers, or other persons in the Hospital, concerning the distressful circumstances of the patients, and report to the next committee accordingly.

“ 8. No recommendation from any person whatever, whether a member of the society or not, shall be regarded farther than as it may be explanatory of the distress of the object under consideration, and as it may thence assist the committee in their proceedings.

“ 9. The proceedings of the society shall be exactly recorded ; together with the names of all persons relieved, their age, place of nativity, parish, occupation, whether they are married or single ; the state of their family ; or any circumstance claiming the particular consideration of the society, as well as the relief granted.

“ 10. The names of, at least, two members of the committee, by order of the committee, shall be subscribed to drafts upon the treasurer.

“ 11. An exact account of the receipts, disbursements, and fund, of the society, shall be laid before every committee ; which shall audit and sign the same, and send an abstract thereof annually to every member.

“ 12.

" 12. The treasurer, and two other members, appointed at a general court, shall be trustees for investments in the funds.

" 13. All legacies and donations, above one guinea, shall be added to the invested fund, which shall be inviolable.

" 14. The expenditure of each year shall by no means exceed the annual income arising from the interest of the invested fund, and those donations which do not exceed one guinea; nor shall any debts be incurred, so as to anticipate the receipts of the society.

" 15. Rules for the government of the society shall be approved by one general court, and confirmed by the next; the members being informed of every approved regulation, at least six days before the general court, at which its confirmation will be considered.

" 16. At general courts and committees, questions shall be determined by a majority, the chairman having a casting vote; and, if a ballot should be demanded by two members, it shall be proceeded upon immediately.

" 17.

“ 17. The treasurer, the assembled committee, or any five members of the society, shall have power to call extraordinary general courts.”

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The society consists of about fifty annual subscribers of one guinea each, and about seventy members for life, who have given donations of five guineas each \*. From the first institution of the society in 1791, to the 5th of September, 1798, as many as two hundred and twenty-one distressed persons have been relieved, and put in a course of livelihood, who must otherwise have been driven to beggary, if not to criminal courses, for subsistence.

In March, 1795, the society had the satisfaction to find that the good effects of this establishment had been experienced by many poor patients in the London-Hospital; who, after they had been cured of their diseases,

\* The number of subscribers has gradually increased.

and were in a state of convalescence, had been supplied with necessaries, and enabled to return home; and renew their occupations. The benefit had not been less to their wives and families; to whom occasional and seasonable relief had been administered, during the sickness and confinement of the patient. The utility and propriety of the charity seemed to be now unequivocally established. The committee therefore determined to recommend it as an appendage not only to every hospital, but also to every county gaol; in the latter instance, as the means, not only of preserving delinquents from distress, but of restoring them to character, and to habits of occupation; there being frequent instances that persons, though not yet confirmed in vicious courses, might otherwise have been driven back to the commission of crimes, for the mere protraction of existence.

A circumstance which contributed very much to the establishment of this society deserves to be mentioned, as it exemplifies the cases which have been relieved by it. One  
of

of the members of this society passing along the Uxbridge road, observed a man, of a very decent appearance, reclined on a bank by the way-side, with a pair of crutches near him. His account of himself was (and we have no reason whatsoever to question the truth of it), "that he was a Gloucestershire manufacturer; that he had been a short time in London, where he had the misfortune to break his leg, and had been admitted a patient into an hospital; that his leg had been very well set, and all proper care had been taken of him; and, upon his discharge that morning, some gentleman," he said, "had kindly given him a shilling, on part of which he had subsisted so far; that he was going to his parish in Gloucestershire, but had not the means of paying for his carriage in the waggon." This story was not related in vain. I leave it to the reader's consideration, what course of life remained to this poor man (had he not unexpectedly met with friendly assistance) but to beg,—to steal,—or to perish!

OBSER-

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## OBSERVATIONS.

AMIDST the great variety of charities, for which this age and kingdom are distinguished, it is extraordinary, that the provision, which is the subject of this paper, should have experienced so little attention; and it is the more surprizing, because upon the first institution of the charities, which were intended to provide for part of the inconveniences from the abolition of monasteries, the utility of such an establishment appears to have been strongly impressed on the minds of the original projectors. In the declaration made to the Privy Council, by the citizens of London, in the reign of Edward VI. concerning the uses to which Bridewell, and the two other great foundations of Christ's-Hospital, and St. Thomas's-Hospital, were to be applied, one of the three objects of Bridewell is expressed to be, "for the fore and the sick when they be cured;" in order that they may be protected and employed until their entire recovery:  
and

and “ not be suffered to wander as vagabonds in the commonwealth, as they had been accustomed.”

This part, however, of the original intentions of the projectors of that institution has not been yet carried into effect. As a committee of the governors of that hospital is now sitting for the purpose of inquiring “ whether, and by what means, the estates and revenues of the house of Bridewell can be appropriated with greater effect than at present to the benefit of its original and proper objects,” I shall conclude this paper by a short extract from three of a series of propositions, made by one of the members of the committee, and since printed by their order, and entered as resolutions on their minutes,

“ That there are many deserving and necessitous persons, who, at the time of their being discharged from hospitals, are without the power of labour, or the means of support; and who, for want of that establishment which was one of the original objects of Bridewell, have



have been driven to solicit the charity of the public as street-beggars. Such is the infirmity of human nature, they who have thus discovered a successful and easy trade, are not likely, of themselves to discontinue it, and to return to a course of labour; and, if the pauper does not receive charitable relief in his distress, he is sometimes induced to prey upon the public for his subsistence; and, to use the language of the rules of the house of Bridewell, drawn up in 1557, "*being set at liberty in the highways, is made of a sick beggar a whole thief.*"

These persons, it is to be observed, will require, and that only for a short time, an asylum, where, being many of them artizans instructed in a trade, and almost all of them habituated to employment, their earnings would in general be more than what the cost of their diet, if economically managed, would amount to; and there is reason to hope, that the number of persons wanting this relief would very soon be diminished by the proper

per application of it; and that the hospitals in the metropolis would be thereby greatly relieved; as it is a known fact that many patients, for want of the means of *entire recovery* of health and strength on quitting one hospital, have soon been obliged to apply for admission even into another."

10th November, 1798.

SAMA-

## SAMARITAN-SOCIETY.

*For relieving the Distresses of Patients of the  
London-Hospital.*

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*London-Hospital, March, 1799.*

EVERY promoter of a good work must feel no small gratification when he discovers, that the institution which he has been cherishing, produces effects correspondent to his wishes. The following statement, therefore, of the relief afforded by this Society, will not, it is presumed, prove unacceptable.

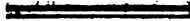
The COMMITTEE beg leave to inform the members of the Society and the public, that, in the course of last year, nearly ONE HUNDRED patients of the LONDON-HOSPITAL, among whom were several destitute *foreigners*, labouring under distresses *not within the provisions of HOSPITALS*, were relieved according to their various wants. Several were furnished

with change of linen, so essential to persons in their situation, and with different articles of clothing adapted to their necessity. Poor seamen, servants, and labourers, on being discharged from the hospital, were assisted with small sums of money to enable them to reach their homes, and resume their occupations. Some, after suffering amputation, and being disabled from following their former trades, were provided with the means of procuring a subsistence. The wearing-apparel or working tools, which others, pressed by want and sickness, had pledged or sold, were redeemed, or new ones purchased. Numerous patients afflicted with rupture (a complaint prevalent amongst the laborious poor in an alarming degree) were supplied with trusses, and thence rendered capable of pursuing their accustomed labour, without pain and without danger.

The COMMITTEE have not only attended to the wants and distresses of the patients themselves, but have, in some urgent cases, relieved their suffering families; who deprived  
of

of the fruits of their labour had lost the means of support. And they have reason to believe, that in some instances, the more speedy recovery of the patients has been promoted by thus tranquillizing their minds during their confinement in the hospital.

The foregoing Report, it is to be hoped, will give satisfaction to the present members, and incite others to contribute towards extending the aid afforded by the SAMARITAN SOCIETY.



### **REGULATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.**

**I. A DONATION** of Five Guineas shall be a qualification for a member for life.

**II. A donation** of One Guinea shall be a qualification of an annual member.

**III. A general court** shall be held half-yearly, on the first Wednesdays in March and September, and shall consist of not less than five members.

IV. A treasurer, and a committee to consist of not less than twelve members besides the treasurer, shall be annually elected at the general court in February.

V. A committee shall be held every Tuesday at twelve o'clock, and shall consist of not less than two members.

VI. Qualified persons shall be proposed at one committee, and voted for at the next.

VII. The committee shall appoint one or more visitors, who shall make inquiries of the officers, or other persons in the hospital, concerning the distressful circumstances of the patients, and report to the next committee accordingly.

VIII. No recommendation from any person whatever, whether a member of the Society or not, shall be regarded farther than as it may be explanatory of the distress of the object under consideration, and as it may thence assist the committee in their proceedings.

IX. The proceedings of the Society shall be exactly recorded, together with the names of all persons relieved, their age, place of nativity, parish, occupation, whether they are married or single,

single, the state of their family, or any circumstance claiming the particular consideration of the Society, as well as the relief granted.

X. The names of at least two members of the committee, by order of the committee, shall be subscribed to drafts upon the treasurer.

XI. An exact account of the receipts, disbursements, and funds, of the Society, shall be laid before every committee; which shall audit and sign the same.

XII. The treasurer, and two other members, appointed at a general court, shall be trustees for investments in the funds.

XIII. All legacies and donations above One Guinea shall be added to the invested fund, which shall be INVIOABLE.

XIV. The expenditure of each year shall by no means exceed the annual income arising from the interest of the invested fund, and those donations which do not exceed One Guinea; nor shall any debts be incurred so as to anticipate the receipts of the Society.

XV. Rules for the government of the Society shall be approved by one general court, and confirmed by the next.

XVI. At general courts and committees, questions shall be determined by a majority, the chairman having the casting vote; and, if a ballot should be demanded by two members, it shall be proceeded upon immediately.

XVII. The treasurer, the assembled committee, or any five of the members of the Society, shall have power to call extraordinary general courts.



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## AN ADDRESS, &c.

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*Nil actum reputans, si quid superesset agendum.*

LUCAS.

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**OBSERVATIONS** prove, that there is distress in hospitals, calling upon humanity for consideration, that cannot be brought within the provisions of those valuable institutions,

Poor servants, who have been obliged to quit their places and go into hospitals, when dismissed cured, but yet in a weak state, have frequently no friend to receive them, or place wherein to lay their heads *securely*, till they are re-instated in service.

Many young females, who, through distress, have pawned or sold their clothing

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when

when raised from the bed of sickness, might be saved from ruin by proper assistance.

Many within the walls of an hospital suffer the greatest anguish on account of their families, at home, starving for want of the wages of their labour.

Patients from remote parts of this kingdom, and Ireland, when discharged from hospitals, in a low, lame, or incurable condition, frequently know not whither to go, or what course to take for avoiding worse evils than have befallen them. And foreigners, under similar circumstances, experience at least as great hardships.

Many a languishing fellow-creature, it is reasonably supposed, might be saved by the opportune benefit of fresh air, for only a few days.

The efficacy of the waters of Bath, where there is an hospital for paupers, and of the sea, would probably preserve the life of many beings,

beings, unable to defray the little expense of a journey.

In cases of mutilation of limb, various effectual services might oftentimes be rendered to the sufferers, towards gaining a livelihood in ways adapted to their several conditions,

Patients are frequently without change of linen, so essential to cleanliness and the purity of the air immediately surrounding them; and on which so much depends in respect of the atmosphere of the place, and those also with whom they may, directly after dismissal live in service.

Instances occur of blindness, in persons remote from their parishes and friends, in which the distress of the unfortunate sufferers, at their departure from hospitals, might be greatly alleviated by proper assistance.

Cases of rupture, from sudden causes, frequently require trusses, for preventing relapse  
and

and even consequent death, when neither parochial nor other assistance can be obtained, and when bodily labour would be dangerous.

In addition to these distresses of patients languishing *within* the walls of an hospital, many, among the *out*-patients, might be mentioned, demanding every assistance which humanity can afford.

An undertaking for the relief of such wretchedness, directed to *all* the hospitals in these cities, would probably be too great for an individual society. Observations on the evils proposed to be remedied, indicate, that the intention would be answered best by an institution, supplementary to each hospital.

The LONDON-HOSPITAL is the object to which the attention of the Society is particularly directed; and as it is presumed, that it will further the design, it is hoped it will likewise advance the interest of that charity.

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\* \* The Governors of the LONDON-HOSPITAL, at the Quarterly General Court, holden the 7th of March, 1792, have, by an unanimous resolution, concurred in the views of the SAMARITAN SOCIETY, in terms expressing the highest approbation of the Institution; and granted permission to the Society to meet in an apartment belonging to the Hospital, and to make every necessary inquiry concerning the distressful circumstances of the patients; that such relief may be administered to them, as the Society shall be enabled, or shall judge proper, to bestow.



## SECTION II.

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### H I N T S

RESPECTING

CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS.

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IN the history of great criminals, it has pretty generally been found, that vice has been progressive; that even the first deviation from rectitude has occasioned a degree of remorse in the agent, equal indeed to the perpetration of atrocious acts at a future period, when the mind has become hardened by a repetition of vices, and a dereliction of principle. Happy would it be, therefore, were that early remorse attended to, before an indulgence of bad

bad propensities renders the mind insensible to the convictions of conscience, and lost to every sentiment of religion and morality. Happy also would it be, upon the first discovery or conviction of vice, were some prudent friend to stop its progress, not by exposure, but by judicious remonstrances, and by inspiring the mind with a just sense of its dangers, and of its duties.

Many of our legal punishments have long appeared to me more likely to harden, than to reform the offender; not only by the inequality of punishments in proportion to the degrees of vice, but still more by their publicity. By exposure to the general notice, the perpetrator of a crime endeavours to acquire hardiness, that he may destroy shame, and brave disgrace—to retrieve reputation is now almost impracticable—he feels himself disregarded by society, and he disregards it; nor does he longer feel an interest, where he receives no social gratification; and whether it be a public whipping, or the public hulks, he loses shame and remorse; and acquires the



passions of revenge and cruelty, and an habitual profligacy of conduct.

In society in general, mankind are too apt to form their decisions of vice from the vicious act itself, rather than from the motives that lead to it; whilst our decisions and punishments should rather be guided by the latter. We may perhaps, in general, justly plead our incompetency of ascertaining motives to action; but in certain instances, and under circumstances which precede or attend actions, very different shades of criminality will be discovered, and ought to influence both judgment and chastisement; there are even vices, or supposed vices, which seem to vibrate from a false shame, or mistaken integrity. The impoverished husband, upon whom the sustenance of a family depends, may privately steal, or boldly rob, from the urgency of domestic sensibility, without a malicious design to commit a real or permanent injury against another.

Persons

Persons of superior stations, who, from incidental contingencies, become suddenly destitute of resources for present subsistence, may be urged by a kind of honest phrenzy to rob on the highway, to discharge debts of necessity, or to supply calls of hunger; and thus forfeit their lives to the laws of their country from mistaken, rather than vicious, motives. Such individuals are not irreclaimable, and at all times demand commiseration. One instance which lately occurred to my knowledge, among some others equally extraordinary, I shall relate, to explain this reasoning:—It was my lot a few years ago to be attacked on the highway by a genteel-looking person well mounted, who demanded my money, at the same time placing a pistol to my breast. I requested him to remove the pistol, which he instantly did; I saw his agitation, from whence I concluded he had not been habituated to this hazardous practice; and I added, that I had both gold and silver about me, which I freely gave him; but that I was sorry to see a young gentleman risk his

life



life in so unbecoming a manner, which would probably soon terminate at the gallows; that at the best, the casual pittance gained on the highway would afford but a precarious and temporary subsistence, but that if I could serve him by a private assistance more becoming his appearance, he might farther command my purse; and at the same time I desired him to accept a card containing my address, and to call upon me, as he might trust to my word for his liberty and life. He accepted my address, but I observed his voice faltered; it was late at night; there was, however, sufficient star-light to enable me to perceive, as I leaned towards him on the window of my carriage, that his bosom was overwhelmed with conflicting passions; at length, bending forward on his horse, and recovering the power of speech, he affectingly said; "I thank you for your offer—American affairs have ruined me—I will, dear Sir, wait upon you." Two weeks afterwards, a person entered my house whom I instantly recognised to be this highwayman: "I come," said he, "to communi-

cate to you a matter that nearly concerns me, and I trust to your honour to keep it inviolable." I told him, I recollected him, and I requested him to relate his history with candour, as the most effectual means of securing my services; and such was the narrative, as would have excited sympathy in every heart. His fortunes had been spoiled on the American continent, and after a long imprisonment, he escaped to this asylum of liberty, where his resources failing, and perhaps with pride above the occupation of a sturdy beggar, he rashly ventured upon the most dreadful alternative of the highway, where in his second attempt he met with me. I found his narrative was literally true, which induced me to try various means of obviating his distresses. To the commissioners for relieving the American sufferers, application was made, but fruitlessly; at length he attended at Windsor, and delivered a memorial to the queen, briefly stating his sufferings, and the cause of them. Struck with his appearance, and pleased with his address, she graciously assured him of patronage, provided his pretensions

sions should on inquiry be found justified. The result was, that in a few days she gave him a commission in the army; and by his public services twice has his name appeared in the Gazette among the promotions \*.

The following history of a convict was related by Mr. Livius, a native of New Hampshire, in America, and then chief justice of Quebec, under general Carleton. He was now in London, and on reading a morning paper, he observed a paragraph to the following import; "To-morrow the noted house-breaker, Cox, with \* \* \* of Piscataway, in New Hampshire, for returning from transportation, will be executed at Tyburn." The chief justice had never seen Newgate; and observing that a person from his own native country was condemned to expiate his crimes on the gallows, was induced to visit this prison, and see his countryman. His relation, as nearly as I can recollect, (for the

\* After some years employment in the service of his sovereign, this valuable officer fell a victim to the yellow fever, in the West Indies.

transaction happened about the year 1780,) was, however, too interesting ever to be obliterated from my memory. The convict had been an American sailor, and passing in a boat from the ship lying off Wapping, to the shore, the boatman informed him, that he could sell him some canvas, sufficient to make him a hammock, very cheap; the price was sixteen shillings; within a short period afterwards, he was arrested for purchasing stolen goods, and proof being adduced to the court, that the canvas was worth twenty-four shillings, he was condemned to be transported to America, then under the crown of Great Britain; this, he said, he did not much regard, as he could work his passage thither, from his seamanship, and as his family lived in New Hampshire.

Some time after his arrival in America as a transport, he hired himself in a vessel chartered to Lisbon, and which he understood was not to touch in England. The agent at Lisbon, however, received orders, from a merchant in London, to load the vessel for the

the latter port; this at first alarmed him greatly, but he reconciled himself to the voyage, under a resolution never to go on shore whilst on the river Thames: he kept this resolution till the day before the vessel was appointed to sail; upon which occasion the captain had given all his men the privilege of going on shore, and taking leave of their acquaintance; the unfortunate American was the only sailor who did not accept this offer; the captain remained also on board, and recollecting something that he wanted in the town, requested the only seaman he had with him to take the small boat and scull her on shore, to procure what he then wanted; he made some frivolous excuses, till at length, by the persuasion of his captain, he consented to go on his errand; but scarcely had he stepped on shore, before he was recognized and arrested. In the presence of the judge he was identified, and the gallows was his sentence. Chief justice Livius observing to him, that he seemed to have some comfortable food in his cell, inquired how he could afford to purchase it; he replied, that a

ing the whole transaction, collected sixteen guineas, with which the tar, honest in principle, failed a free man to the American Continent.

A second time I was attacked and robbed, and at the instant seized the criminal, whom I knew; he fell on his knees, returned the money he had taken from me, and prayed forgiveness. I told him I could not commute felony; he must instantly depart, and advised him to go to sea, and never suffer me to see him again. About two years afterward, on visiting a person in the country, I met with this offender; upon enquiring into his situation, I found that he had since been married, and was become a respectable farmer.

I have been since repeatedly attacked and robbed, but after the most friendly expostulation with the robbers, I could not persuade them to listen to advice, or ever afterwards to call upon me, as the highwayman did. In one of these instances, the party consisted of five footpads, in another of even more in number,



number, but in neither occurrence did I receive any personal ill usage; and I think from their behaviour, had they dared to postpone their retreat till they had heard the whole of my expostulation, some conviction and submission would have resulted.

Certain, however, it is, that the man rescued by the efforts of Chief Justice Livius, as well as the persons who robbed me on the highway, had forfeited their lives to the laws of this country; and that all were casually, not legally, saved from expiating their crimes on a gallows. It is equally remarkable, that each became useful members of the community, in different situations; namely, in the military, the naval, and agricultural departments; these circumstances strongly plead in favour of a sentiment worthy of every humane breast, that, in judging of actions, we should endeavour to discriminate motives, and form our judgement from the most lenient and favourable construction.

## SECTION



## SECTION III.

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### H I N T S

RESPECTING

WILLS AND TESTAMENTS.

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THE instinct of other animals for the protection of their young is equalled, if not exceeded, by the affection of man for his offspring. The wants of the one are few, and the power of gratifying them is soon acquired ; but those connected with humanity are continually varying and augmenting ; hence the superintending care of age and experience scarcely terminates with life itself. Man, who with labour and solicitude acquires a property,

*Chrysomelidae* (Coleoptera) is a large family of beetles, characterized by their often brightly colored elytra. They are found in a wide variety of habitats, including forests, meadows, and along the edges of water bodies.

The family is divided into several subfamilies, including *Chrysomelinae*, *Alticinae*, and *Meligethinae*. Each subfamily contains numerous genera and species.

Many species within this family are known for their role in plant communities, either as herbivores or as predators of other insects.

The study of *Chrysomelidae* is an important part of entomology, particularly in understanding the interactions between insects and their environment.

Further research into the biology and ecology of these beetles can provide valuable insights into the functioning of ecosystems.

For more information on the classification and characteristics of *Chrysomelidae*, consult the following references:

1. *Chrysomelidae* (Coleoptera). *Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians*, 4th ed. (1978).

2. *Chrysomelidae* (Coleoptera). *Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians*, 4th ed. (1978).

3. *Chrysomelidae* (Coleoptera). *Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians*, 4th ed. (1978).

4. *Chrysomelidae* (Coleoptera). *Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians*, 4th ed. (1978).

5. *Chrysomelidae* (Coleoptera). *Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians*, 4th ed. (1978).

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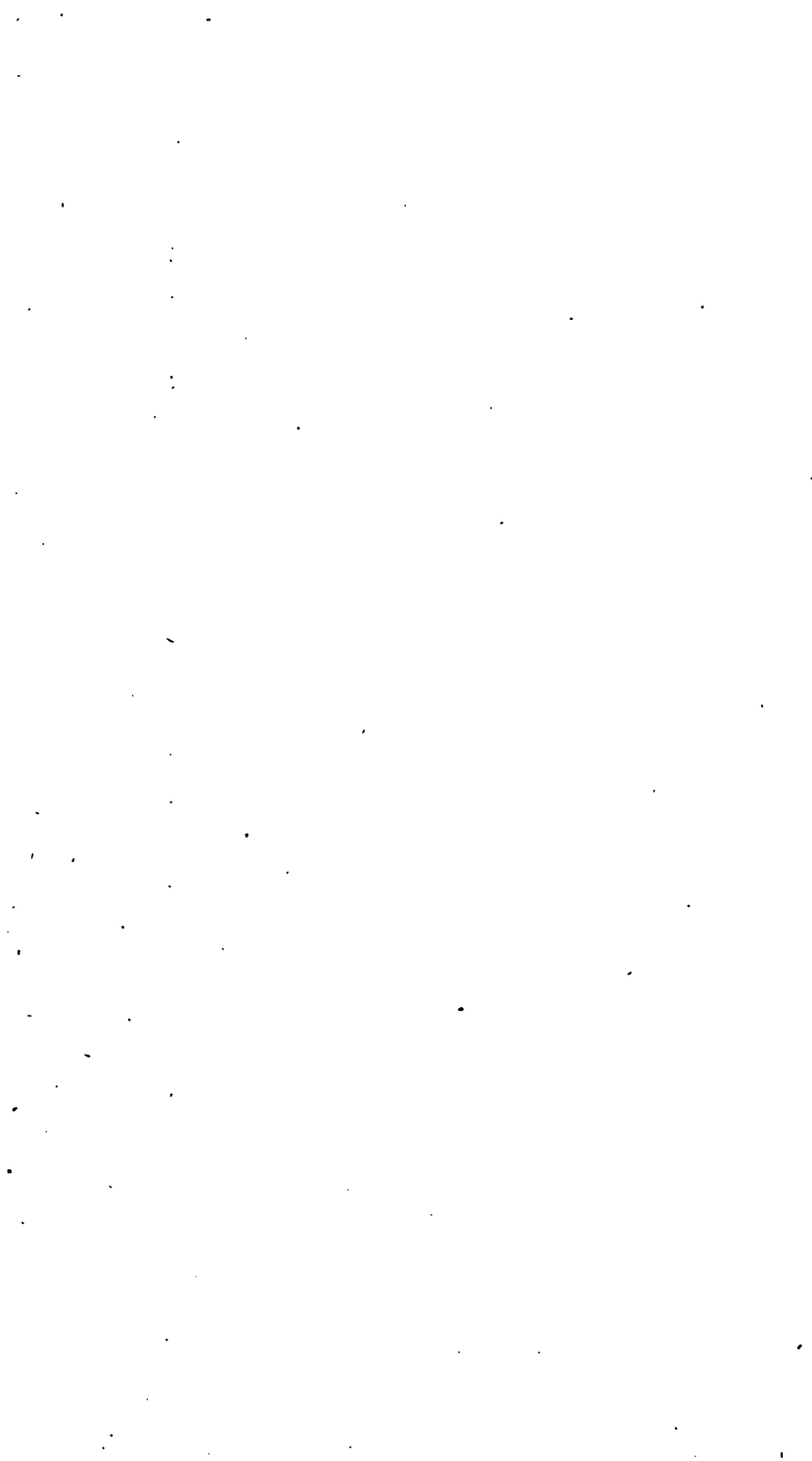
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property, naturally desires to perpetuate it to his family and relatives. What he thus creates, he possesses a right, and feels a propensity, to dispose of among them ; and this the law empowers him to do, under certain regulations, by Will. Considering the anxiety and labour with which property is acquired, and the total uncertainty of human life ; it is to me a subject of wonder, that any man should suffer one hour to elapse of uncertain time, without this security to his wishes. Sometimes indeed various embarrassments, and the unsettled state of family concerns, may induce individuals to postpone making a Will ; but no state can be so unsettled, as to afford a just plea against making that, which, when once made, throws, as it were, a clearer light on the aspect of affairs, and enables the individual to alter or modify many circumstances conducive to future peace of mind.

There are some so inconsiderate as to imagine, that by making a Will they really shorten their own lives, Happily, however,  
common

common reflection must render this opinion not very general. Indeed, I am persuaded, from long and repeated observation, that so far from shortening, the satisfaction of having made a Will, prolongs life.

Many diseases of the human body depend greatly upon mental solicitude, and few things contribute more forcibly to alleviate solicitude than this security in the disposal of property. This is particularly verified when persons are attacked with sickness without having made a Will. It tends to aggravate disease, and renders them much more difficult to cure; inasmuch that the uneasiness and perplexity of mind occasioned thereby, frequently bring on delirium early in the disease, or that agitation of intellect, as scarcely admits of a capacity to make a Will at all. How often have I seen a weeping wife, and many amiable daughter, plunged into the deepest distress, by this neglect of an affectionate husband and father, who has inconsiderately put off the making of a Will day after day, till, alas! the bewildered faculties  
render

render it too late to perform this act of justice to his family; and which often occasions subsequent legal and expensive decisions, that ruin at least many an amiable daughter; for the laws of primogeniture are calculated to entail misery on the helpless female sex.

In some instances I have known, that the disease has been so moderate, and the understanding so clear, as to admit of the making a Will on a sick-bed; but when the patient has recovered, I have scarcely known an instance wherein he has not condemned the disposition of a Will made in the hurry of agitated spirits, with a mind weakened by disease, and influenced by the urgency of the occasion, and the pressure of surrounding objects. At the best, what a scene of melancholy reflection is presented, at an awful period, when the mind ought to detach itself as much as possible from pecuniary calculations!—How many instances daily occur of sudden deaths, from disease and from accidents, and from which none are exempt;—instances in which there is scarcely a moment  
2 between



between existence and non-existence; between life and death !

In civilized society, where relations and connexions are multiplied, it requires much composure and calm reflection to dispose of property by Will, to the perfect satisfaction of the individual, even in health; but how impracticable then must it be for a person on a bed of sickness, with doubts of futurity pressing on intellect, to arrange his worldly concerns ! Independent of this, I have found by experience, that the diseases of persons who have previously settled their important concerns, are much more easily cured; and thus in reality, that making a Will whilst in health, really conduces to prolong life.

Under these views, deduced from long observation, I sincerely wish that every person who regards his individual health and happiness, and the succour and comfort of survivors, would not protract the settlement of his affairs by Will, a single day of an uncertain existence.

I would

I would here have suggested, that it should be one of the earliest inquiries of the attendant practitioner, "If the patient has made a Will;" but unfortunately any question proposed by a physician on the subject, alarms the patient, who is apt hastily to rejoin, "What, Doctor, do you think I am going to die?" and afterwards, too often, gives himself up to despair of recovery. In some instances, when health has been restored, the patients have told me, that signing their Wills conveyed a terror as if they were signing their own death-warrants. The same alarm will not be excited by the same cautious and prudent interference of an intimate acquaintance, whose enquiries may be received rather as the result of friendly solicitude, than of suspicion of danger; whilst those of the physician, who is supposed to foresee the event, must impress the mind of a debilitated frame, with a dread of the most imminent hazard of life.

This is a farther argument in favour of making a Will in the season of health; and  
fo

so it appeared to the Society of Quakers, who, a few years ago, expressly formed a minute of recommendation to each individual of the Society capable of it, not to postpone making a Will, whilst in health of body, and soundness of mind.

May I presume here to recommend it, as a subject worthy of being occasionally introduced from the pulpit, throughout the kingdom; for it cannot be indecorous to inculcate, in places destined to the worship of a supremely just Being, an act of moral justice to every family in civilized society?



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*M<sup>rs</sup> Priscilla Wakefield.*

## SECTION IV.

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### H I N T S

RESPECTING

A FEMALE BENEFIT CLUB,

AND

LYING-IN CHARITY\*.

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**F**ROM long attention to the disposition and acquirements of the female sex, I am convinced, that no period of history has afforded

\* Compare Extract from an Account of a Charity for assisting the Female Poor at the Period of their Lying-in. By the Rev. Robert Holt: Report of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor, Vol. II. p. 120. No. XXI.

so many instances of eminence, of charity, purity of manners, and public virtue, as distinguish the present time. In every institution for promoting charity, or public benefit, their beneficence is conspicuous. In this country, where rational freedom, and independence of character, are cherished, the sensibility of the tender sex will naturally be engaged in acts of humanity; and under the influence of true sympathy, endeavour to relieve distress and want, wherever it exists.

In a religious sect, which peculiarly elevates the female character, by admitting women to exercise their talents in the most distinguished offices, independent of the ministry of the church, they hold separate meetings of discipline: they visit their own sex, attend to, and relieve their peculiar wants; and thus acquire the means of seeing, and the power of succouring distress.

This digression is designed to shew the practicability and advantage of introducing women into important stations, as well as to the  
exercise



exercise of beneficence among their own sex, under the pressure of various and peculiar wants. Were every parish to select judicious individuals, thus to administer those consolations, at least to the tender Sex, for which they are best adapted, misery would be mitigated, vice arrested, and virtue promoted; and woman would appear in her natural character, the most amiable and beneficent part of creation; a character, which the promoters of this excellent charity have honourably maintained. I have stolen the *head* (the distressed poor are possessed of the *heart*) of that ornament of her sex, whose *silhouette* I introduce with pleasure, and contemplate with sincere esteem.

To the account of the charity inserted in the Reports of the Society for bettering the condition of the Poor, I have annexed a letter which so pleasingly exhibits its success and utility, that I trust the fair writer, to whom I am proud in giving the right-hand of a long-continued friendship, will forgive its insertion without her permission.

E 3

“ DEAR

" DEAR DOCTOR,

" A REPLY to your very flattering letter, requiring some consideration, must apologize for its delay.

" I have not had the pleasure of seeing your " Hints," but am very desirous of it, and hope you will now oblige me with a copy of them.

" The Lying-in and Sick Charity at Tottenham, not only succeeds beyond expectation in our own parish, but has been the parent of many similar Institutions in distant places, as may be seen in the second volume of the Reports of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor, to which I refer you for its history and progress, and inclose a copy of the Rules.

" The Ladies of Tottenham have formed some other useful plans, chiefly for the benefit

nefit of their own sex, an account of which I presume will be acceptable.

“ Our Female Benefit Club has already shewn its utility, by rendering our women of the higher order, better acquainted with the character and wants of their indigent neighbours; the bank for children, annexed to it, has excited a spirit of industry and foresight, both in the children and their parents, manifested by sixty-eight names, who lay up their small savings under the patronage of this Society. The loans have afforded considerable assistance to several in these trying times, and have been repaid with an exactness, that, under such severe pressure, is astonishing, and reflects high credit upon the character of our benefited members.

“ At the commencement of this year, a general subscription was set on foot, principally by the exertions of a few Ladies, for the purpose of raising a fund to employ all women and children in the parish, who were without work. A number of wheels for  
E 4 spinning

spinning both flax and wool, and some of each raw material were purchased, and the poor encouraged by personal visits to apply for orders for them. Each woman chose her own work, and received with her wheel one pound of flax or wool, which, when spun, she carried to the place appointed to receive the work, where she was paid; the finer spinners being allowed a bounty of two pence in the pound. A great number of hands were soon in motion, and hope enlivened many a cottage, where despair had almost taken possession. A quantity of flax was presently spun, part of it converted into cloth, and has been sold to the inhabitants, who are willing to encourage the institution by purchasing its produce, cheap or dear. The success has been so great, that hopes are formed that the rates in time will be lowered; that poor women and children, who are disposed to be industrious, will not rely wholly on the industry and sobriety of their husbands and fathers; and that the result will be the establishment of a permanent manufactory, beneficial to the community at large.

“ Some

“Some neighbouring parishes, seeing the good effects of supplying the poor with the means of assisting themselves, are likely to follow our example.

“Thus far I have willingly complied with your request; but think my head will add no lustre to your work, but rather appear misplaced amongst such characters as you have selected for that purpose; men no doubt eminently distinguished for talents and usefulness, whose names deserve to be known, who might think the association incongruous with one who has no such pretensions, and therefore withdraws from the honour intended her. Any communications, in my power to give, on the subject of your “Hints,” command freely, as it affords me the highest pleasure to contribute to so useful a design.

“Yours, with much esteem,

*Tottenham,  
July 15, 1800.*

“PRISCILLA WAKEFIELD.

“*To Dr. Lettsom.*”

*The SUBSCRIBERS to the Charity for Lying-in Married Women, and Sick Persons, at TOTTENHAM, desirous of extending the Knowledge of the Institution, and increasing the Number of Contributors, present the following Proposals and Rules to the Notice of those Inhabitants who are not yet acquainted with the Plan, which, upon considerable Experience, has been found extremely beneficial to the Objects it is intended to relieve.*

### PROPOSALS.

THAT a set of linen be lent to every lying-in woman, or sick person, that receives a ticket from any subscriber, for one month.—  
A bag of linen contains one pair of sheets, twelve napkins, one bed-gown, and one shirt.

That eleven shillings be paid to such lying-in woman towards defraying the expenses of a midwife and a nurse.

That the same sum be laid out for each sick person, according to their wants, either in procuring necessary food, coals, or medicines.

cines, or, at the discretion of the governesses, to be paid them in a weekly allowance.

That one of the subscribers be appointed by the rest, to preside over, and manage the affairs of the charity, liable to the inspection of the annual meeting of subscribers.

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### R U L E S.

I. Every subscriber to pay three shillings and six pence at their entrance into the society, towards the purchase of linen \*.

II. Every subscriber to pay six pence per week, to be collected annually.

III. That all subscribers receive a ticket inscribed with their name, every six months, from the governesses, which they are at liberty to dispose of to any object, residing in the parish, whether lying-in or sick, whom they think deserving of their bounty. Men receive sick tickets as well as women.

\* This sum suffices for an established charity; but is inadequate for the purpose in founding a new Institution, on account of the advanced price of linen.

IV. That

IV. That every patient that receives a ticket, shall present it to the governess; that their name may be set down for admission.

V. If the patient be a lying-in woman, the ticket to be returned to her, that, when taken ill, she may send it to the governess for a bag of linen.—No linen to be delivered without a ticket, or previous to the woman's indisposition.

VI. None but married women can receive a lying-in ticket.

VII. That no woman keep the linen longer than a month without leave from the governess, who shall have a discretionary power of prolonging the time in case of unusual circumstances.

VIII. That every woman return the linen clean, and right in number.

IX. That any woman neglecting to observe these rules, be incapable of receiving any future benefit from this charity.

X. That



X. That the governess be impowered to lend bags of linen to persons of good character, who have been disappointed of obtaining tickets, if there be a sufficient quantity to supply the patients. This is a means of considerably extending the benefits of the institution.

XI. That no persons shall receive presentations to this charity, but such as reside in the parish, without regard to their being a parishioner.

XII. That there be an annual meeting of the subscribers on the first of May; at which time the subscriptions are to be collected.—Those who are prevented attending personally, are requested to send their subscriptions, in order to save trouble.

XIII. It is earnestly requested that the subscribers will be careful that the objects of their bounty do not suffer under any infectious disease.

XIV. Sick persons, whose disease is infectious, such as small-pox, fevers, &c. can only

only receive the appointed sum, without being assisted with linen.

For the information of those who may be desirous of establishing similar institutions in other places, it may be useful to observe, that dividing the subscribers into two sets, and supplying each with presentations every alternate quarter, renders a smaller number of sets of linen requisite, than otherwise would be necessary.

\*.\* Subscriptions are received by Mrs. Wakefield, at Tottenham High-Cross, who is willing to give any information that may be desired, by those who are inclined to establish plans of a similar kind.

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Since the foregoing Rules were printed, it has been determined to allow five shillings extraordinary to every woman having twins. Also to women left widows whilst pregnant. —And to supply all sick persons residing in the parish with linen whilst necessary ; unless their disease be infectious.

RULES

*RULES to be observed by the Members of a  
FEMALE BENEFIT CLUB, to be instituted  
in the Parish of TOTTENHAM HIGH-CROSS,  
Middlesex, 1798.*

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I. **THAT** the society consist of honorary and benefited members.

II. Honorary members to pay five shillings on entrance, and one shilling monthly, or twelve shillings annually. No person to be admitted above the age of fifty.

III. Should an unhappy reverse of fortune befall any of the honorary members, their subscription shall be reduced to that of a benefited member, and they shall be entitled to equal advantages from the society.

IV. Four shillings to be allowed weekly to a benefited member, during sickness, or lameness, that incapacitates her from following her usual

usual occupations, under the following restrictions: If her illness continue longer than four months in one year, the allowance to be reduced to two shillings weekly. No member shall be entitled to this benefit, whose disorder proceeds from her own irregularity, or until a month has elapsed after a lying-in, or a miscarriage. Nor shall any member receive the sick allowance, until she shall have subscribed a twelvemonth; but if any member be disabled from her usual employments, by sickness or lameness, arising from any other cause than those above specified, during the first year of her subscribing, she shall be excused from making her payments for that time, under the regulation of the stewardesses, but on no other occasion whatever. The following benefits to be allowed to the aged: Every benefited member, having regularly contributed for thirty years, to be free from all farther contributions at sixty-five; to receive one shilling weekly from sixty-five to seventy; and two shillings weekly, after that age. Those who shall commence subscribers earlier or later than thirty years of age, to be likewise

likewise free from contributing at sixty; and their weekly allowance after sixty-five to be proportioned as follows :

		s.	d.		s.	d.	
From 20 to 25		1	4		2	8	
25 30	} to receive weekly	1	2		2	4	
35 40		0	10	from 65 to 70, and	1	8	} after-wards.
40 45		0	8		1	4	
45 50		0	6		1	0	
at 50 —		0	4		0	10	

V. No sick member to receive the allowance till visited by one or more of the stewards, if within reach; which service they shall perform in person, or by deputy, within forty-eight hours after having received proper notice thereof; but if the sick member be situated at a distance, a certificate of her indisposition, (to be repeated, in case of its continuance,) signed by the minister of the parish where she may happen to be, or by the apothecary who attends her, shall entitle her to relief.

VI. No person can be admitted a member, who does not declare herself free from any particular disease; a false assertion in this re-

spect excludes her who thus endeavours to impose upon the society : nor can any person be admitted who is known to offend against good morals, by drinking, swearing, dishonesty, or prostitution ; such vices, when notorious, to exclude the member so offending.

VII. Every benefited member to be allowed to receive a stipend from her parish, in case of absolute necessity, during sickness, even whilst she is taking the pay of the society ; but, upon going into a workhouse, which this institution is designed to prevent, the weekly allowance from the box is to be discontinued. But if she leave the workhouse upon recovery, and continue her subscription, she is to be considered as a member, and entitled to the benefits as before.

VIII. The fund subscribed by the benefited members to be placed out to interest, on government security.

IX. The fund subscribed by the honorary members to be applied in every way the stewards

ardesses can devise, for the benefit of the other subscribers; especially in small loans, where there is a good prospect of repayment, and preserving the stock undiminished. Any portion of this fund that can be spared from present contingencies, to be placed, upon good security, where it can be conveniently withdrawn, in small sums, whenever wanted.

X. Small sums, from five shillings to forty shillings, to be lent to the benefited members who may stand in need of such assistance, on particular occasions; such as apprenticing a child, clothing one for service, purchasing coals or other stores, a cow or pig, stocking a garden, buying bees, or laying in articles for sale, buying a pair of sheets, shift, or other *necessary* apparel, &c. This benefit to be regulated by the judgment of guardians, chosen out of the honorary members, and the whole of the loans, at any one time, never to exceed more than three-fourths of the honorary fund.

XI. The loans to be repaid in weekly instalments, proportioned to the sum borrowed.

and the circumstances of the borrower; on neglect of repayment within the member to be excluded the society.

XII. That when any benefited member is left a widow, having children under ten years of age, a contribution of one shilling from each honorary member, and six pence from each benefited member, shall be collected for service, to be distributed in a weekly allowance, or otherwise, as shall appear most judicious to the guardians. But if any benefited member should be left a widow, having a child, or children, under two years old, and the above contributions shall not be sufficient to allow six pence weekly for every such child, till they attain two years of age, the deficiency to be made up from the general fund.

XIII. Any benefited member may enter a child, or children, of either sex, at any age under fourteen, paying one penny weekly for each child; but any sum however small is now admitted without limitation, to receive when fourteen years of age, four shillings and six pence.



six pence for every year they have subscribed for them, towards clothes for service. In case of the death of the child before that period, the same sum of four shillings and six pence, for every year so subscribed, to be repaid towards its funeral. Should any parent wish to double or treble the subscription for a child, especially with a design of providing a sum for apprenticing it to a business, they are to be allowed to receive a proportionate advantage.—N. B. It would encourage children's industry, to persuade those who are able to earn one penny per week, to lay by this fund for themselves.

XIV. That if any member shall, during the hours of meeting, use any indecent language or behaviour, quarrel, or not keep silence when ordered by the stewards, or upbraid or reflect upon any member of this society, for having received money from the box, when she ought not; or accuse the guardians or stewardesses of partiality in the administration of the benefits, unless the same is done publicly, at a meeting of the society,

in order to take the opinion of the members then present, she shall forfeit one shilling to the box; and for a repetition of the same offence, shall pay whatever fine the majority present shall appoint, or be excluded.

XV. That no stranger shall be admitted at a public meeting of the society, without the consent of the stewardesses present; and if any one be admitted, she shall pay six pence to the box.

XVI. Four stewardesses are chosen annually and alphabetically from amongst the honoraries, and two from amongst the benefited. The office of secretary and treasurer is undertaken by one of the honorary members.

XVII. That there shall be a general meeting at any convenient place appointed by the stewardesses, on                      of                      annually. That the committee shall meet quarterly, to examine the state of the society, and confer upon any measure necessary to be adopted. That the stewardesses shall meet monthly, to receive the contributions, and  
divide

divide the visiting the sick most conveniently among them.

XVIII. That a person be appointed by the society, at the first general meeting, to keep the books; if no member be willing to undertake it, a clerk, paid out of the fund, must be engaged.

XIX. That a box shall be provided with a lock and key, in which the cash, books of accounts, and papers belonging to the society, shall be kept. That the box shall be kept at the house of one of the stewardesses, who shall be accountable for its contents.

XX. That if the stewardesses doubt the truth of the sickness of any member applying for relief, they shall be authorized to send an apothecary to examine the patient.

XXI. Every member must purchase a copy of the rules on entrance.

XXII. That the stewardesses procure a list of the names, circumstances, and places of abode of the benefited members; and every

benefited member must give notice to the stewardesses of a change of habitation, within three months, or forfeit one shilling.

XXIII. That a list be kept by the stewardesses of all servants, who are members of this society, who want places, specifying the sort of place they seek. To which may be added, the names of the daughters of any of the members who want services.

XXIV. That if at any time the yearly income will not defray the yearly expences, six pence a quarter shall be added to the subscription so long as is necessary.

XXV. That this society shall never be dissolved, or the fund divided, without the full consent of three-fourths of both honorary and benefited members.

XXVI. That no member shall be expelled, except in compliance with the above rules; nor any of these rules abrogated, or new ones adopted, but at the general annual meeting.

XXVII.

XXVII. That those persons who become members shall, at that time, reside within three miles of *Tottenham High-Cross*.

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RULES for the *Benefited Members of the FEMALE BENEFIT CLUB, established at TOTTENHAM HIGH-CROSS, Oct. 22, 1798.*

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I. **ALL** members, on entrance, to pay two shillings.

First Class, entering under thirty years of age, to pay six pence monthly.

Second Class, entering above thirty, and under forty years of age, to pay nine pence monthly.

Third Class, entering above forty years of age, to pay one shilling monthly.

II. Four shillings weekly to be allowed to every member whilst sick or lame; but should

should their sickness continue longer than four months in one year, the allowance to be reduced to two shillings weekly.—No member shall be entitled to this benefit, whose disorder proceeds from any irregular course of life, nor until a month after a lying-in or miscarriage. All payments to the box to cease at sixty-five, and one shilling weekly to be allowed from that time to seventy, when two shillings weekly shall be allowed for the remainder of life.

III. No member to receive any benefit till she shall have subscribed a twelvemonth; but in case of illness disabling her from employment within that time, her payments to be excused till she recover.

IV. Thirty shillings to be allowed for the funeral of a deceased member; but if her husband belong to a club which allows for the funeral of a wife, the same sum to be given to any person or persons appointed by the deceased. This benefit not to be allowed except the deceased member has subscribed six years.

V. No

V. No person can be admitted above fifty years of age.—No person can be admitted who does not declare herself free from any particular disease. An imposition on this point subjects the offender to be turned out.—No person can be admitted of notorious bad character ; and whoever becomes such, must be turned out at the general meeting.

VI. Every member neglecting to pay the monthly payment regularly on the first Monday in every month, at the School of Industry, shall forfeit one penny at the next monthly meeting. Every member changing her dwelling shall give notice to the stewardefs, or forfeit one shilling. Every member who shall use indecent language, quarrel, or not keep silence when ordered by any of the stewardesses, upbraid or reflect upon any member of the society for having received money from the box unfairly, or accuse the stewardesses of partiality, unless the same is done publicly, at a general meeting, in order to take the opinion of the members, shall forfeit one shilling to the box ; and for a repetition of such

such behaviour shall pay whatever fine the majority present shall appoint, or be turned out.

VII. The allowance from the box in sickness to be no hindrance to receiving an allowance from the parish, if absolutely necessary; but as the design of this institution is to prevent the members, as much as possible, from going into workhouses upon occasion of illness, the sick-allowance, as well as the pay towards the box, to be discontinued during the time they are in the workhouse. On coming out, and renewing the pay, the member to be entitled to the same benefits as before. If necessity should oblige any of the aged members to retire into a workhouse, they shall receive the same allowance for old age as the other members.

VIII. Every sick member must make known her illness to one of the stewardesses, who will visit her, and give her an order to the treasurer for the allowance. Should she happen to be at a distance from Tottenham, a  
certificate



certificate of her illness, signed by the minister of the parish, the apothecary who attends her, or one of the churchwardens, shall entitle her to the usual allowance.

IX. That all the members shall serve the office of stewards in their turn, unless they can give good reasons for being excused.

X. When any member is left a widow, having a child or children under ten years of age, every member to contribute six pence for her benefit.

XI. In order to prevent as much as possible the use of pawnbrokers' shops, which are a great injury to those who can do without them, the honorary members are willing to lend small sums, from their own fund, under forty shillings, on particular occasions, to be regulated by the stewardesses, which are to be repaid in weekly payments. On neglect of repaying this money for a certain time limited by the stewardesses, the member to be turned out. Those who stand in need of this help, for laying in stores of coals, or other things,

app

apprenticing or clothing a child for service, buying a cow or pig, stocking a garden, buying bees, or articles to sell, the purchase of a pair of sheets, shifts, or other necessary clothes, to apply for the same to the stewardesses on the first Monday of the month, at twelve o'clock, at the School of Industry.

XII. Any member may enter a child or children, boy or girl, at any age, paying one penny or more weekly, to be taken out after fourteen, when wanted either for clothing on going to service, or apprenticing, or towards the funeral, in case of its death; but not to be taken out till fourteen years of age.

The children now enter at all ages, pay what they please, and receive the whole back again on proper occasions.

XIII. Every member to endeavour to be present at the general meeting, to be held annually at the School of Industry.

☞ Every member wanting a service for themselves or daughters, may apply as above, to have their names inserted in a list kept for that purpose.

*Extract*

*Extract from an Account of a Charity for the  
the Relief of Lying-in Women, and Sick  
Persons, at TOTTENHAM HIGH-CROSS. By  
Mrs. WAKEFIELD \*.*

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IN August, 1791, eight ladies of the parish of Tottenham High-cross, in the county of Middlesex, united in a plan for the relief of their poor neighbours during the time of lying-in. They began their undertaking by subscribing three shillings and six pence each, for the purchase of linen, and afterwards appointed one of their number treasurer and manager; and, in order to supply a fund for the purpose of allowing five shillings towards the payment of a midwife, and six shillings for a nurse, for each patient, they agreed to contribute six pence apiece weekly. The plan being approved, met with encouragement,

\* Ninth Report of the Society for bettering the Poor,  
p. 179.

and

and the number of subscribers annually increased. The following statement of the number of patients annually benefited by the charity, is a clear demonstration of its success and progress. There were relieved in

1791	—	14 persons.
1792	—	35 do.
1793	—	52 do.
1794	—	64 do.
1795	—	78 do.
1796	—	79 do.
1797	—	94 do.

The Society, finding that the sick stood as much in need of assistance as lying-in women, and desirous of rendering the institution as useful as possible, determined to extend the benefit to either, without distinction; and the funds having been since considerably increased, it has been resolved to provide a large number of bags of linen; and the manager is authorized to lend them, as long as the case requires, to all sick persons who are in want, throughout the parish, where the disease is not of an infectious kind.

*The following are the Regulations and Rules  
of the Charity.*

THAT a set of linen be lent to every lying-in woman, or sick person, that receives a ticket from any subscriber, for one month; such set containing one pair of sheets, twelve napkins, one bed-gown, and one shirt. That eleven shillings be paid to such lying-in woman, towards defraying the expences of a midwife and a nurse. That the same sum be laid out for each sick person, according to their wants, either in procuring necessary food, coals, or medicines; or, at the discretion of the governess, to be paid them in a weekly allowance; and that one of the subscribers be appointed by the rest, to preside over, and manage the affairs of the charity, liable to the inspection of the annual meeting of subscribers. Every subscriber to pay three shillings and six pence \* at their en-

\* This sum suffices for an established charity, but it is inadequate for the purpose of founding a new institution, on account of the advanced price of linen.

trance into the society, towards the purchase of linen : and afterwards to continue to pay six pence per week, to be collected annually. Every subscriber to receive a ticket subscribed with their names, every six months, from the governess, which they are at liberty to dispose of to any object residing in the parish, whether lying-in or sick, whom they think deserving of their bounty. Every patient that receives a ticket shall present it to the governess, that the name may be set down for admission. If the patient be a lying-in woman, the ticket to be returned to her, that, when taken ill, she may send it to the governess for a bag of linen. No linen to be delivered without a ticket, or previous to the woman's indisposition. None but married women can receive a lying-in ticket. No woman to keep the linen longer than a month, without leave from the governess; who shall have a discretionary power of prolonging the time, in case of unusual circumstances. Every woman to return the linen clean, and right in number. Any woman neglecting to observe

serve these rules, to be incapable of receiving any future benefit from the charity. The governess is empowered to lend bags of linen to persons of good character, who have been disappointed of obtaining tickets, if there be a sufficient quantity to supply the patients. *This is a means of considerably extending the benefits of the institution.* None shall receive presentations to this charity but such as reside in the parish, without regard to their being a parishioner. There shall be an annual meeting of the subscribers on the first of May; at which time the subscriptions are to be collected. Those who are prevented from attending personally, are requested to send their subscriptions, in order to save trouble. It is earnestly requested; that the subscribers will be careful that the objects of their bounty do not suffer under any infectious disease. Sick persons, whose diseases are infectious, such as smallpox, fevers, &c. can only receive the appointed sum, without being assisted with linen.

The utility of this plan has already recommended it to the inhabitants of several other places. Charities similar in design, though varying in some particulars, have been established, among other places, at Cambridge, Ipswich, Colchester, Needham, Halstead, Stoke-Newington, Edmonton, Cheshunt, Ware, Hertford, Woodford, Wanstead, and Walthamstow.

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### OBSERVATIONS.

THE most obvious advantages of this mode of administering charity are, that the relief is bestowed at a time when it is particularly wanted, and when the occasion of that necessity disables the sufferer from earning the means of procuring a supply: that assistance is given to a great number of persons at a very small expence; for, exclusive of those who receive tickets, which entitle them to the whole benefit of the institution, the comfort of change of linen in the time of sickness is enjoyed



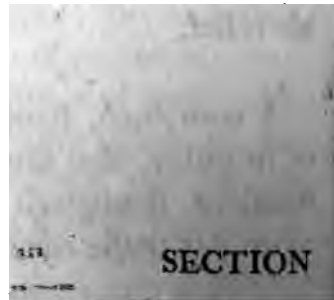
enjoyed by numbers, whose utmost frugality does not enable them to keep a sufficient stock for that purpose : and that it affords relief, but by no means precludes the necessity of industry and provident care against a day of trouble.

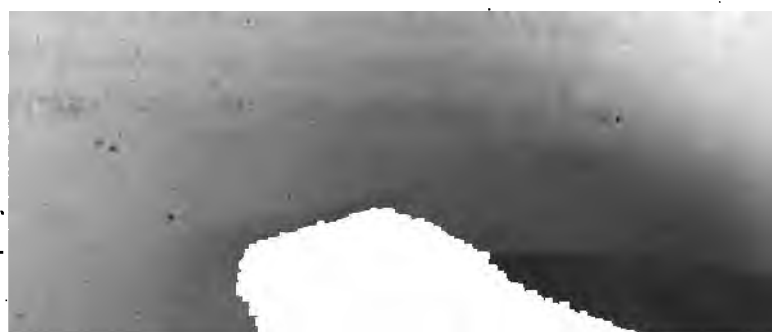
Nor let it be esteemed the least of its excellencies, that it induces women of superior rank to become acquainted with the temporary as well as the habitual distresses of their poor neighbours ; that it invites them to visit those to whom they have given their tickets ; and personally to inspect the abodes of poverty. If the judgment of the poor may be thought worthy of consideration, there are but few plans upon so small a scale of expence, which afford them such an acceptable relief.

A conviction, from seven years experience of its utility, that the adoption of similar institutions throughout the kingdom would contribute to the comfort of the labourer and

the mechanic, has been the motive of this communication, from a hope, that, through the channel of the Reports of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor, the advantages of such an useful plan may be known and patronized.

*February 1, 1799.*





УМОЛТА

ИЛИ



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( 89 )

## SECTION V.

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### H I N T S

RESPECTING

### A V I L L A G E - S O C I E T Y .

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It was a chosen plott of fertile land,  
Emongst wide hills sett, like a little nest,  
As if it had by Nature's cunning hand  
Bene choycely picked out from all the rest,  
And laid forth for ensample of the best :  
No dainty flowre or herbe that growes on ground,  
No arborett with painted blossomes drest,  
And smelling sweete, but there it might be fownd  
To bud out faire, and her sweete smells throwe all  
arownd.

SPENSER'S *Faerie Queene*, VOL. II. c. iv. § 12.

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**W**ERE I a rich man, I would build a village,  
and people it; not for the sake of superiority  
or distinction: to select individuals of con-  
genial

genial dispositions, as most likely to form social intercourse; combine neighbourhood and friendship, thereby to ensure the reciprocal enjoyment of rational gratification; these should constitute my primary objects.

But villages and towns are already scattered over this favoured island, whose inhabitants are equally distinguished for liberality and philanthropy: in some instances, however, they do not seem to have cultivated and realized the pleasures of social intercourse, adequately to their means or acquirements. Tavern feasts may divert and exhilarate the spirits for the moment; or gratify appetite with indulgences, which neither promote happiness nor health; parties cannot long continue to please and improve, where one sex only constitutes the assemblage; it is in their united society, where virtuous sentiments are cultivated, intellect improved, and pleasures sweetened with all the endearments of friendship.

On the Surrey side of the Thames, a village is situated at equal distances from the three bridges,

bridges, that, were as many radii to meet in a focus three miles distant, this happy spot would be pointed out, not less distinguished for sociability, than for salubrity of air.

In this village there are few poor inhabitants, and not many overgrown fortunes; among those who may be deemed of the superior class, a general equality prevails, both as to exterior appearances, and mental cultivation: they chiefly consist of respectable merchants and tradesmen, and of those holding eligible situations in public offices.

Persons, immersed through the day in the active pursuits of commerce, too often seek for relaxation in the enjoyment of evening parties, where the glass circulates, and drowns the cares or pressure of business. In this village, gentlemen have their evening associations, and every quarter of the year partake together of a public dinner; but these do not preclude the entertainment of evening parties at each other's houses, of twenty to fifty in the company: these meetings commence before  
July,

July, and continue until after December, comprising about six months of the year; where innocent pleasures are promoted, and friendships improved.

About eight o'clock, tea and coffee are introduced; and soon afterwards card-tables are placed in the rooms, and the company detach variously, either to play, or into little groups of conversations; and at intervals, cake, lemonade, orgeat, negus, and other refreshments, are presented to the parties; frequently the young people engage in dances, to the music of some females of the company.— Thus time insensibly and cheerfully passes until ten o'clock, when the visitors usually retire to their respective homes.

A spacious assembly-house embellishes the village, at which a monthly meeting brings together numerous parties, where variety of amusement affords new enjoyments, and enlarges the circle of social intercourse.

If these pleasures result from good neighbourhood, they ought to be known, that others  
may



may profit by a lesson equally short and impressive—MAKE OTHERS HAPPY, AND YOU WILL BE SO LIKEWISE. The more practice familiarizes them to observance, the more will be diffused all the innocent gratifications of social enjoyment, the best affections will influence the heart; and those amities of beneficence, founded on virtuous principles, will ever unite a Village-Society, where the promotion of mental and general happiness directs the community.













*Rev. H. C. Mason*

## SECTION VI.

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### H I N T S

RESPECTING

THE SUPPORT AND EDUCATION

OF THE

DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN  
OF THE POOR.

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IN contemplating Man, endowed with rational powers, capable of the highest mental cultivation, and of acquiring the sublimest sentiments of Nature and Nature's God, we are led to acquiesce in the dignified expression of the Hebrew legislator,

*"In the Image of God created he him \*,"*

\* Psalm viii. 5.

and

and thus the pride, if not the humility of man might be excited, if pride could result from gratuitous obligations, due to the Author of every blessing. Humility, however, must be exercised in viewing a fellow creature reduced to the level of the brute creation, from a deficiency in the organs of intellectual perception; for the deaf must be dumb, and the latent powers of reason remain for ever dormant, without the application of a medium of exciting them to action. What a contrast does man exhibit! But on him, who possesses the perfection of every organ of sense, greater is the moral obligation to raise his brother from an almost inanimate, to an animated rational rank, and thereby humbly to imitate the Author of his existence, and of his faculties! Sentiments like these gave rise to an institution, whose directors claim the patronage of the community in their public address.— Among these, my respected friend, the Rev. HENRY C. MASON, M. A. (whose *Silhouette* I have the pleasure to annex) has, by example and precept, greatly contributed to the establishment of this benevolent plan.

PLAN,



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## P L A N, &c.

IT must be allowed, that Charity cannot possibly lend her assistance to objects more worthy of notice than the **DEAF** and **DUMB Children of the Poor**. The **Lame** and the **Blind** meet the eye of observation; but their pangs unnoticed, because their calamity is unknown. In many families these evils are hereditary; with some the organs of **Hearing** have been rendered totally defective by disease, and the loss of **Speech** follows of course.

Surely the benevolent mind must pity these distressed parents, who have not only to struggle with the attacks of **poverty**, and **wastepittance** is **idleness**, though assisted with the hardest industry, but who have constantly before their eyes the objects of their warmest regard; **Deaf** is every child before, **stupid** of industry or religion; and **Dumb** is found the

tale of their complicated distrefs. To relieve fuch families, and to render thofe *ufeful* who otherwife would be a *burthen* to fociety, is an undertaking worthy of the BRITISH CHARACTER.

When it is confidered how long \* the art of inftructing thefe objects has been known, both upon the continent and in this country, it not only excites aftonifhment, that no effectual attempt has been made to extend affiftance to the indigent; but it is a painful reflection, that many have lived in mifery, and died in ignorance, who might have been materially benefited, had there been a charity of this kind exifting.

The cafe of thefe unfortunate children is peculiarly afflictive! They are not only left in ignorance of common occurrences, and excluded from the ordinary fources of information; but they have no outward means by

\* In the year 1653, the celebrated Dr. Wallis firft laid down the principles by which the Deaf and Dumb might be inftructed. See the *Philofophical Tranfactions*, for the year 1666.

which

which they can attain a knowledge of the CHRISTIAN RELIGION, but by receiving this kind of instruction, which the poverty of their parents renders them utterly unable to procure, and which this institution now imparts.

If it had been possible to have fixed a school-house in any situation, to which the children could have been collected every day, the society might have educated a greater number, at an expence not exceeding what it will now cost to educate a few; but, owing to the remote quarters from whence applications have been received, the society is obliged to *board* as well as *educate*.

It is no part of the design of this institution to attempt to remove the defects in the organs, either of Hearing or Speech, by Medical assistance.—This, it is presumed, has already been exerted without success; but its grand intention is to mitigate their affliction, and, as much as possible, assist their defects, through the medium of *this science*; and

though it is impossible to restore them *fully* to the exercise of Speech (and not to Hearing in any degree) yet the deficiency has been so far supplied, that most of the ideas which they endeavour to express, may be understood by those to whom they are conveyed.

It is hoped, that those persons to whom this plan is submitted, will consider the great importance of this institution; the afflicted objects it relieves; the families to which they belong; and the good of society at large; and, by assisting so laudable an undertaking, cause the benefits to be extended to all who petition for admission into this asylum.

## RULES

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RULES OF THE SOCIETY.

I. THAT it shall consist of a president, vice-presidents, treasurer, life and annual governors.

II. That one guinea per annum shall constitute a governor. And persons subscribing more than one guinea per annum, are entitled to all elections for children into the asylum, to vote equal to the number of guineas they subscribe.

III. That a donation of not less than ten guineas shall constitute a governor for life; and any person appointed to pay a legacy of fifty pounds, or upwards, shall be entitled to the same privilege.

IV. That a donation of two hundred pounds shall not only entitle the donor to all the privileges of a life-governor, but likewise to have one child always on the foundation.

V. That a committee of twenty-four gentlemen be annually chosen, the second Monday

day in January, eighteen from the old committee, and six from the general body, who, with the governors for life, shall meet the second Monday in every month, to conduct the affairs of this institution.

VI. That two general meetings shall be held annually, the second Monday in January and in July, for the admission of children, &c.

VII. That a general meeting of all the subscribers shall be held annually, the second Monday in January; when the proceedings of the committee, and the state of the charity, shall be laid before them.

VIII. That the donations be placed in the public funds, in the names of four of the committee.

IX. That all payments, made on account of this charity, shall be signed by at least three of the committee, and the secretary.

X. That no person shall be teacher to this institution, unless he produce substantial proof  
of

of his abilities, to the satisfaction of the committee.

XI. That no child shall be admitted but such as is DEAF and DUMB, which shall be attested by two credible witnesses; nor any one deficient in intellect be considered an object of this charity.

XII. That none be admitted before nine years of age, nor elected after fourteen.

XIII. To render this institution as extensively useful as possible; in case any should apply for education whose parents or friends are not in indigent circumstances; the committee shall have power of fixing such a sum as the parents or friends are capable of paying for their board; one quarter to be paid always in advance.

XIV. That ladies, members of parliament, and subscribers passing through a turnpike-gate to their usual place of residence, be allowed the privilege of voting by proxy at all general meetings; but no proxies to be received from any persons but subscribers.

XV. That at every election each subscriber is to furnish himself with balloting tickets from the printed list sent by the deputy-secretary in the circular letter, which he is to fold up in paper before presented. Each governor voting by proxy must depute only one person to ballot for him, and that by his own signature.

XVI. That a secretary, deputy-secretary, and collector, be chosen by the committee; the deputy-secretary and collector shall attend all the meetings of this society, and transact all such business thereof as the committee or secretary shall require: he shall collect all the subscriptions in London and its environs, pay them into the hands of the treasurer, and never keep in his own possession more than fifty pounds; to find two sureties, to be approved of by the committee, who shall be bound with him in a bond for two hundred pounds.

AT



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AT the first establishment of this institution, the original promoters of it had considerable difficulty to convince those whose support they solicited, of the utility of such an undertaking. It was urged against it, that a number of objects sufficient to claim the attention of the publick were not to be met with ; and that little or nothing could be effected, in the way of instruction, beneficial to the naturally DEAF and DUMB.—Experience has proved these objections to be wholly groundless: the number of indigent deaf and dumb persons in this country do indeed, unfortunately, far exceed what was first supposed by those who were most deeply impressed with the importance of an institution for their relief. All who are touched with compasion at the lamentable situation of these unfortunates must wish to see it stated, that no necessitous application is made in vain to this asylum ; but the case is yet far otherwise ;  
for,

for, though between forty and fifty children have at various times been already admitted, there are at this time upwards of fifty candidates; twenty-nine of whom are at or above the age of nine years; out of this last number, five only were received at the last election: nevertheless, under the blessing of Divine Providence, so much has been accomplished in so short a time, that the public attention seems already awakened to the affecting condition of the INDIGENT DEAF AND DUMB; and the list of subscribers is yearly augmenting, by the addition of many respectable names; so that a comfortable ground of hope is afforded, that this institution will flourish, so as to be able to extend its succour to all who stand in need of its peculiar assistance.— What this assistance is, remains no longer problematical, as all the subscribers, or persons wishing to become so, upon whose mind there is any doubt, may convince themselves by visiting the asylum; where they will find those who were once dumb and ignorant as the beasts of the field, receiving a course of moral religious instruction, and enabled to speak,—  
read,

read, write, cypher, and comprehend the meaning and grammatical arrangement of words.

Another thing which must present itself to all who turn their thoughts on this subject, and which has been hinted at in some of the plans before circulated, is the establishment of some manufactory, or mechanical occupations, under the patronage of this society, wherein those who have finished their education in the school, might immediately find employment:—thus they would be rendered not merely intelligent, but active and useful members of the community, enabled to provide for themselves, and perhaps to assist their aged and indigent parents, on whom they were once a heavy burthen. What more grateful return could the supporters of this benevolent institution hope for? And how highly gratifying to every well-disposed mind, to behold an useful establishment carried on by those who have too long been considered as *automata*, and left ignorant of their Creator, and the proper application of their own pow-

ers \*. To the accomplishment of this desirable end, more extensive patronage is still wanting ; and when the vast importance of relieving this class of unfortunate beings shall be more generally understood, as well in regard to themselves as to society, may it not be reasonably hoped, that the British Legislature will not think it beneath their attention ?

Of those who left the asylum, two only (who were discharged for mental incapacity) received no essential benefit. The others went out capable of conveying their ideas by words, and are now following various useful employments.

\* To the honour of private beneficence, the Governors have been enabled to establish manufactories near the asylum, for the instruction of these objects of their care.

*The*

*The following are still under Tuition, and, according to their different Capacities, and the length of Time they have been in the Asylum, are in proportionate Degrees of Forwardness :*

**WILLIAM HUNTER**, aged fourteen years ; no father ; mother poor, with two children.

Charles, son of Charles and Sufannah Webster, aged thirteen years, whose father has deserted his family, and left five children unprovided for.

James Grant, not wholly on the foundation, his father paying a certain sum, according to his circumstances, towards his maintenance.

Richard, son of Richard and Mary Hart, aged fourteen years ; father a labourer, with six children.

Thomas, son of James and Mary Pounceby, aged thirteen years ; father a dyer, with twelve children, four of which are in the same affecting situation.

James, son of William and Rebecca Jones, aged twelve years ; father a journeyman weaver, with seven children.

Nehemiah

Nehemiah, son of John and Amy Hill, aged fourteen years; mother a poor widow, with four children.

Thomas Bailey, not wholly on the foundation, his friends paying a certain sum towards his maintenance.

John, son of Mary Lovell, aged twelve years; mother poor.

Michael, son of Cornelius and Hannah Callaghan, aged fourteen years; father a smith, with five children, two of which are in the same affecting situation.

Lucas, son of Mary Hobby, aged ten years; mother a widow.

Stephen West Fox, son of — Fox, victualer, who pays a part towards his maintenance.

George, son of George and Esther Coleman, aged thirteen years; parents poor working people, with eight children, five of which are in the same affecting situation.

Robert, son of John and Elizabeth Fisher, aged ten years; father a poor shepherd, in the county of Norfolk, with ten children, three of which are in the same affecting situation.

Thomas,

THE DEAF AND DUMB SOCIETY. 111

Thomas, son of Charles and Mary Wager, aged fourteen years; father a labourer, with three children.

Stephen John, son of Mary Hopkins, aged eleven years; mother a char-woman, with four children.

George, son of Samuel and Catherine Taylor, aged eleven years; father a shopman, with four children.

Adolphus, son of Sarah Davis, aged eleven years; father died in the sea-service, and left his widow with three children, wholly unprovided for.

Charles, son of Abraham Tuck; father a widower, with five children, and whose sister is likewise in the asylum.

George Thomas, son of George and Sarah Paynes, aged eleven years; father a victualler, with five children, another of which is in the same affecting situation.

John, son of John and Ann Weeks, aged thirteen years; father a wounded sailor, mother very poor, with four children to provide for.

James, son of Edward and Sarah Harrol, aged twelve years; mother a widow with five children,

dren, another of which is in the same affecting situation.

Daniel, son of Peter and Susannah Jacobs, of Broadstairs, Isle of Thanet, aged twelve years; father a poor shoemaker, with eight children, another of which is in the same affecting situation.

William, son of Isaac and Sarah Rawlins, aged fourteen years; father a journeyman painter, with five children, another of which is in the same affecting situation.

William son of Mary Aldborough, aged thirteen years; mother a widow, very poor, with five children, two of which are DEAF and DUMB.

Stephen, son of — Osborne, aged thirteen years; father a labourer, with eight children, three of which are in the same affecting situation.

Thomas, son of — Alice Sharp, aged twelve years; mother a char-woman, with four children.

James, son of John and Mary Berry, aged thirteen years; mother a widow, very poor, with four children.

GIRLS.



G I R L S.

ANN, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Tuck, aged thirteen years; father a widower, with five children, two of which are in the same affecting situation.

Sarah Nightly, daughter of William and Sarah Mason, aged fourteen years; father a labourer and widower, with two children.

Esther, daughter of George and Esther Coleman, aged sixteen years; parents poor working people, with eight children, five of which are DEAF and DUMB.

Mary Scott, of Ashford in Kent, aged twelve years; whose parents have eight children, four of which are DEAF and DUMB.

Frances, daughter of John and Sarah Smith, aged twelve years; father a journeyman grocer, with four children.

Elizabeth, daughter of — Rutherford; mother a widow; the father, who was schoolmaster in Scotland, is lately dead. His widow is left with seven children, three of which are in the same affecting situation.

Elizabeth Hall, not wholly on the foundation, her parents paying a certain sum towards her maintenance.

Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Mary Barrett, aged ten years; father a tapster at an inn, with four children.

Mary Handcock, aged eleven years; a poor orphan, left with three more, and was maintained chiefly by the benevolence of friends.

Elizabeth, daughter of George and Esther Bruce, aged thirteen years; father a poor labouring man, with six children.

Priscilla, daughter of Allen and Priscilla Aitken, aged ten years; father a journeyman taylor, with three children.

**LINES,**

**LINES**, spoken by some of the Children educated at the Asylum for **DEAF** and **DUMB** **CHILDREN**, at the Anniversary of the Patrons to that Institution, held at the London Tavern, April 25, 1800.

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**THE DEAF** and **DUMB**, through Britain's Isle,  
The bounty you dispense partake;  
Yours is the honour to have rais'd  
The first Asylum for their sake!

Nor think the objects of your care  
Inconscious of the good you give—  
We feel, and know the happy truth,  
That great's the blessing we receive.

And could we open to your view  
The feelings of a mind oppress'd  
With anxious cares—with joys—or woes—  
By Dumbness cruelly suppress'd;

Then would you highly prize, with us,  
The bliss by your Asylum given!  
Nor scorn the feeble voice that lisps—  
Our gratitude—to you—and Heaven!



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*James Ware, Esq.*

## SECTION VII.

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### H I N T S

RESPECTING THE  
EMPLOYMENT OF THE BLIND.

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ON the subject of the Deaf and Dumb previously introduced, we lamented that the extinction of one sense necessarily induced the loss of speech, and almost of mental perception. The BLIND, indeed, are debarred of one sense, the creative one of vision; but so far from annihilating any others, it seems to render some of them more acute, as the wonderful histories of blind persons testify, from  
I 3 the

the æra of Homer, to the recent periods of Milton, Handel, and Sanderfon. Many, however, born in poverty, have become by neglect a lasting burthen to their friends and to the community in general, and who might have been rendered useful by an early introduction to pursuits most practicable under their confined powers; and by acquiring the means of a livelihood, become productive members of the state.

An institution, therefore, upon such a basis of private and public interests, has a claim upon public support, and which it has in a considerable degree happily received.

In this liberal nation, Liverpool stands foremost in instituting an asylum or school of instruction for the blind; which has been communicated to the public in the second volume of "Reports of the Society for bettering the Condition, and increasing the Comforts of the Poor," by THOMAS BERNARD, Esq. the author of numerous other essays for promoting general beneficence. The degraded



graded chimney-sweeper \*, as well as that outcast of society, the common beggar †, have interested his solicitude, and engaged his protection; and thus whilst indigence and misery are succoured, he promotes science ‡ on the grand scale of national improvement and public good; and his excellent charge to the overseers of the hundred of Stoke §, breathes so much genuine humanity, and sound instruction, as to entitle it to the most general dissemination; for no person can peruse it without reaping informa

\* Extract of an account of a chimney-sweeper's boy, with observations and proposal for the relief of Chimney-sweepers, by Thomas Bernard, Esq. Reports, vol. I. p. 108. No. XIX.

† Extract from an account of an attempt to ascertain the circumstances of the beggars of London, and the best mode of relieving them, by the same. Vol. I. p. 122. No. XXII.

‡ Extract from an account of the institution for applying science to the common purposes of life, so far as it may be expected to affect the poor, by the same. Vol. II. p. 145. No. LV.

§ Charge to overseers of the poor, by the same: Vol. I. Appendix, p. 251. No. IV.

tion, and experiencing an expansion of sympathy towards his suffering fellow-creatures.

The example so laudable in the inhabitants of Liverpool could not long escape the attention and imitation of the benevolent citizens of London, and a Society for the Benefit of the BLIND is now instituted by them, upon the plan annexed. Among the active members of it, I am happy in placing that distinguished oculist JAMES WARE, Esq. who first communicated the plan to me, and whose example with pleasure I adopted.

*Extract*

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*Extract from an Account of the Asylum (or School of Instruction) for the Blind at Liverpool. By THOMAS BERNARD, Esq.*

IN December, 1790, an asylum was established at Liverpool, for the benefit of the indigent Blind. It was set on foot by the Rev. Henry Dannel, the Rev. John Smyth, and others; not for the town merely, but open to every part of the world.—To render the Blind happy in themselves, and *useful* to society, is the benevolent and excellent plan of this institution; which may be more correctly termed, a SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE BLIND: where they who have been taught a trade, withdraw after two, three, or four years, to make way for others; and thus, by a continual succession, the benefit is very extensively diffused.

*This*

This charity does not separate the poor from their families, and destroy the dearest and most tender connexions; but (leaving those ties undissolved, which to persons deprived of sight are most essential, and without which, indeed, life is hardly worth retaining) affords the indigent Blind the means of instruction, the materials for industry, and the wages of labour. They have comfortable working-rooms provided for them, where they are instructed and employed about eight hours a day, and receive a pecuniary compensation according to their ability and industry. They continue to lodge and board with their friends, or at lodgings provided for them, and attend only as *day scholars* in the house. The number of Blind persons instructed and employed in the asylum during the two first years, ending in January, 1793, was from twenty-five to forty-five: of these, some had already learnt their trades, and had returned home to enjoy the benefit of what they had been taught; a very few, already too much habituated to idleness, had returned to their former way of life; but the greater

4

number

number still remained on the establishment, in a course of improvement and occupation.

In January, 1794, the committee gave notice, that twenty more Blind persons would be admitted; the circumstances of each case being first ascertained by answers to printed queries, which were to be had at the asylum. As queries similar to these would be very useful in almost all charities, I have inserted them in a note \*.—During their continuance

\* **QUERIES**, to be answered by a Medical Gentleman.

What is the nature and supposed cause of the applicant's blindness?

Is it total?

Is it deemed incurable?

**QUERIES**, to be answered by a Clergyman.

What is the name of the blind person?

What the age?

How long has he or she been blind?

What is the place or parish where the party was born?

To what place or parish does the party now belong?

What is the party's present place of residence?

How long has he or she resided there?

Has the person ever followed any trade, occupation, or employment, and what?

How

ance in the school, each person is allowed towards his or her support a sum not less than eighteen pence, nor more, than five shillings weekly; except in some extraordinary cases, or in those of married persons, who receive an additional allowance of six pence a week.

Of the Blind in the asylum, six are instructed in music, to qualify them as organists of parish churches. When any of the female musical pupils are also employed in

How is the person at present supported ?

Is the party married ?

If married, what is his or her family ?

Hath the party any estate, annuity, salary, pension, or income, for life, or otherwise ; and what is the amount thereof ?

If any, how doth it arise ?

Did the party ever receive alms or relief from any parish as a pauper ; and if any, from what place or parish ?

Are the blind person's parents living or dead ?

If living, what are their names, residence, and condition, or circumstances, and also, what family have they ?

Has the blind person been a common beggar, wandering minstrel, or played upon any instrument at alehouses within two years before application for admission ; such persons being entirely excluded ?

Does the party bear a character of regularity, decency, and sobriety ?

the

the other trades of the asylum, they have an extra weekly allowance on that account. Blind persons, who have already made some progress on the harpsichord, are admissible, and allowed to continue to perfect themselves; and, in case of any one of the musical pupils having behaved well in the asylum, and appearing to be properly qualified on quitting it, the committee has the power to purchase and present such pupil with a musical instrument \*. The age of admission for

\* Though only a few are *regularly* instructed in music, yet all of them are taught to join in the hymns and songs for the blind at the asylum; and several are engaged to sing at different churches in the town. One of their hymns, by the Rev. Mr. John Smyth, of Liverpool, is beautiful and interesting.

Hark ! sisters, hark ! that bursting sigh !

It issued from some feeling heart ; —

Some pitying stranger sure is nigh ; —

Tell us, oh ! tell us who thou art.

Sad is the lot the fightless know ;

We feel, indeed, but ne'er complain ;

Here gentle toils relieve our woe —

Hark ! hark ! that piteous sigh again.

If

for males is from fourteen years to forty-five, and for females from twelve to forty-five years; except in the case of the musical pupils, who, if of promising genius, are admitted at as early an age as eight years; or, if already partly instructed, may be received after the age of forty-five.

This charity, though established for the indigent; does not exclude those in better circumstances from receiving instruction on terms extremely advantageous to them.—It must not be expected, that in any institution of this nature, the profits arising from the labours of the Blind, can greatly contribute towards the expence of the establishment. Allowance must be made for the unavoidable

If breath'd for us those heaving sighs,  
May heaven, kind stranger, pity thee!  
If starting tears suffuse thine eyes,  
Those tears, alas! we cannot see,

But ev'ry sigh, and ev'ry tear,  
And ev'ry boon thy hand has giv'n,  
All in full lustre shall appear,  
Recorded in the book of Heav'n.

waste



waste of materials at first, in every kind of article which the Blind are taught to manufacture, as well as for the wages of teachers and attendants, and for the unproductive employment of the musical pupils. Besides this, it is to be considered, that as soon as their labour comes into profit, they are, and very properly, desirous of returning to their homes, to enjoy the benefit of the instruction which they have received. The great and proper object of such a charity, is not the magnitude of the profit by work, but the number of helpless persons rendered capable of maintaining themselves, and of filling up their time with utility and satisfaction.

The women are employed in spinning yarn for window-cords, for sail-cloth, and for linen cloth. The men, in making baskets, lobby-cloths (a coarse kind of carpeting for passages), bears (a species of door-mat), whips, and clock and window-cords. Of those manufactures, whips \* appear to have been the

\* The manufacture of whips is since discontinued. Jan. 5. 1799.

most productive article. The making of baskets, though perhaps less profitable, is more useful for the blind; as they are easily taught, in the course of a short time, to make good baskets and hampers; and may then return to their friends, and nearly, if not entirely, maintain themselves by following their employment at home. Their average receipt from the sale of the different articles manufactured in the house, has been, for the four preceding years, rather more than 500*l.* a year. As a knowledge of the particulars of the different articles may assist persons engaged in forming similar establishments, I have prepared a statement of them for four years last past, from the annual accounts of the asyllum.—It is as follows:

Whip==

# EMPLOYMENT OF THE BLIND. 129

	1794.			1795.			1796.			1797.		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Whips —	128	12	0	182	1	10	63	10	4	92	16	10
White rope bears	14	18	11½	16	17	10	12	19	7	2	5	0
Tarred bears	61	1	7	58	4	1	62	6	1	62	18	11½
Baskets, Hampers, &c.	24	6	5½	11	11	0	53	9	8	79	13	11½
Points, Gaskets, &c.	6	14	8½	12	7	4½	32	17	0	64	13	9
Sheeting —	36	4	7	37	19	8½	49	14	0	77	15	2½
Huckabac	17	10	5	10	1	5½	11	15	11½	27	18	8½
Untarred lobby cloth	42	16	4	47	0	5½	55	5	8	29	10	10
Tarred do.	15	16	1	23	19	11	49	2	3	79	14	2
Oakum —	8	1	8½	9	15	1	4	8	1	7	15	5
Yarn —	38	9	6	41	7	11½	51	9	3	0	0	0
Window-fath and curtain line	19	12	2	28	1	2½	38	14	10	38	12	6
Worsted mats	0	0	0	5	17	0	1	14	6	1	1	0
£.	414	4	6	584	5	0	487	7	2½	564	16	4

Under so deplorable a calamity as the loss of sight, especially with the habitual idleness that attends a youth and middle age without instruction, and without the means or power of occupation, a great degree of successful industry and exertion can hardly be expected.—The benefits of the institution have been received with eagerness and gratitude. Of those admitted into the asylum, there are very few who have not fully answered the benevolent wishes of the conductors. Only three have proved incapable of learning; two have been dismissed for misconduct, and one has returned to his trade of

begging. There are ten, who had been strolling fiddlers, and have since learnt a trade in the school; but who have nevertheless resumed their former occupation:—and who can wonder at their recurring to an art, which habit and want of sight must have made pleasant, and almost necessary to them; when he considers how great is the blank in the mind of blind persons, and how much of that may be filled up by their own music; though sometimes with less delight to their hearers, than to themselves? They have, however, the benefit of having learnt a trade, whereby in future they may add to their other means of support.—Of the rest there were, at the commencement of this year, forty-nine persons doing well in the house. There is one who is gone out organist of the church of Halsall, near Ormskirk, who is also a good basket-maker, and weaver of lobby-cloths; three, who have qualified themselves in music; one of whom is now an organist, the other two \* teachers. There is one blind

woman

\* One of these is employed as a teacher at the asylum, and is capable of quilling, stringing, and tuning instruments; those

woman now maintaining herself by spinning, and five men (one at Bury, one at Bristol, and three at Liverpool) who are at present supporting themselves comfortably, at home, by making baskets and hampers.

The average fund of this charity arises from subscriptions and donations. The great disbursement consists in wages paid the blind, and their teachers; to which are to be added some trivial expences. The difference between these and the nett produce of the goods manufactured by the Blind, constitutes the expence of the charity; and is supplied by voluntary subscriptions and donations, amounting to about 650*l.* a year, and by the contributions of the friends, or parishes, of the blind persons employed. Upon my visiting the asylum to-day (3d of August, 1788), I found forty-three blind persons at work; sixteen of whom were females, and twenty-seven males.

those at the asylum being wholly under his care. He is now providing very comfortably for himself and his family, by tuning instruments, and teaching music in the town of Liverpool. 5 Jan. 1799.

The allowance to them, for their support \*, does not exceed five shillings a week ; of which their parish is expected (or their friends, if able) to contribute a part. This has the effect of affording a bounty on work, and encourages very potently the acquisition and practice of habits of industry. If any persons refuse to apply, or are incapable of learning, they are dismissed the school, and their places supplied with more proper objects.

\* The blind employed in the asylum continue to live with their friends, or (if strangers) are lodged and boarded in the town. A building is now erecting for the accommodation of such as have no domestic connexions at Liverpool. I take the liberty of recommending to the governors, the establishing for such persons on the establishment, *as wish to attend it*, a cheap dinner ; such as those mentioned in the Society's Reports, No. 4. and No. 33, and inserted at the end of this Section, p. 137.

OBSER-

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### OBSERVATIONS.

THE loss of sight is in itself a very severe calamity; but it is a great aggravation of it, that the Blind are impressed with the humiliating idea, that they are useless in themselves, and in many cases a burthen to others; that their condition is considered as hopeless and irremediable; as if the loss of one faculty were a sufficient reason for neglecting the cultivation of all the rest. To remove this prejudice, to call into action such other powers of body and mind as they may yet be enabled to exercise,—to alleviate, as far as may be, one of the greatest afflictions incident to our nature, and to afford active employment for those hours, which would be otherwise spent in gloom and despondency; to render the Blind happy in themselves, and useful to society, is the noble and exemplary object of the asylum at Liverpool.

Instead of offering gratuitous relief, which does not appear well calculated eventually to diminish their misfortune ; instead of feeding and clothing them in a state of restraint and confinement, separated from their friends and connexions, and without occupation or exertion on their part ; the school for the Blind instructs them *to maintain themselves* ; and while it leaves them an option of conduct and situation, affords them the power of benefiting by the charity as far as they think proper ; it preserves the ties of families, restores them to their friends, improved and advantaged in the means of life ; and combining the best parts of the best charities, it obtains all these great and important objects with the utmost economy, and at a very trifling expence.

Schools of instruction for the blind would be very useful as county charities ; to which any parishes or individuals, who contributed to the fund, should have a power of recommending objects upon certain terms. He who enables a Blind person, without any painful excess of labour, to earn his own live-



livelihood, does him more real service than if he had pensioned him to a greater amount : and if the sums, which benevolence applies to support Blind persons *without their own labour*, were employed in instructing them \* to *labour for themselves*, there cannot be much doubt, but that they would be sufficient to the object of maintaining all the well disposed blind, who want relief in this country.

Of all their trades, basket-making has answered best for the poor persons themselves. In many other instances, the instruction of the blind requires a different process, and a

\* An establishment has been formed at Edinburgh, for the indigent blind, on the model, and from information derived from the committee, of the asylum at Liverpool. There were twenty-two blind persons receiving the benefit of it in May, 1796. Another is now forming at Bristol. It is hoped that other places will follow the example. I may be allowed to add, that there would be both economy and kindness in giving the same kind of assistance to poor persons, who have had the misfortune to lose a limb, and thereby to be deprived of the common advantages of labour. In such cases, a little attention, and a *very little parochial assistance applied in time*, would prevent the sufferer from continuing to be a burthen to himself and the public.

peculiar mode of education : but this art is soon learnt, and the business set up on a very small capital. In parishes, the teaching the necessitous blind that, or some similar occupation, would be a blessing to them, and a great relief to the parish, on whom they must otherwise be pensioners for life.

I cannot avoid adding a wish that the blind, after they have learnt a trade, might *all* be gratified with a little instruction in music, as a relief to their vacant hours. The loss of sight is generally supplied by the increased acuteness of the other senses. There has been no instance of a blind person at the Foundling-Hospital, who has not been instructed in music, and to whom that instruction has not proved a support and a blessing.

*3d August, 1798.*

*Extract*

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*Extract from an Account of a Spinning School  
at Oakham, in the County of Rutland.  
By the Earl of WINCHELSEA.*

THE portions, if the dinner is sent out, to be as follows :

- One pint and half of ~~peas~~-porridge.
- Ditto.            Ditto of rice milk.
- One pint and half of rice broth.
- One pound and half of potatoe pudding.

Those who dine at the school to have as much as they choose to eat, and a quarter of a pound of bread each except on the porridge and rice milk days, when no bread is allowed.


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*Extract from an Account of a Parish Dinner for poor Children, at Epping. By THOMAS BERNARD, Esq.*

THE following is an account of the week's fare of seventy-seven persons, from Monday the 12th to Saturday the 17th of February, 1798, both days inclusive, with the expence of each article.

MONDAY.—*Baked Rice Pudding.*

	s.	d.	s.	d.
20lb. and a half of rice	2	6 $\frac{1}{4}$		
3lb. of suet	1	6		
6 gallons of milk	1	3		
Salt and allspice	0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$		
		<hr/>	5	6

 The rice is soaked in the milk the night before baking, and produces with the other materials about 80lb. weight of pudding.

TUESDAY.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE BLIND. 139

TUESDAY.—*Beef-Stew, and Soup.*

	s.	d.
brought over	5	6
	s.	d.
Ox's cheek	1	6
2 quarts of Scotch barley	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 quarts of peas	0	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 quart of oatmeal	0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 peck of potatoes	0	3
Pepper, falt, and allspice	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<hr/>	3 8 $\frac{1}{4}$

WEDNESDAY.—*Baked Rice Pudding.*

	s.	d.
As on Monday	<hr/>	5 6

THURSDAY.—*Pease Soup.*

	s.	d.
4lb. of pork	1	8
6 quarts of peas	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 quarts of oatmeal	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pepper, falt, and allspice	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<hr/>	4 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
FRIDAY.		

	l.	s.	d.
brought over	1	4	$5\frac{1}{2}$

FRIDAY.—*Baked Rice Pudding.*

As on Monday	0	5	6
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SATURDAY.—*Beef Stew, and Soup.*

	s.	d.	
5lb. and a half of beef	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
2 quarts of peas	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
2 quarts of Scotch barley	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
Pepper, falt, and allspice	0	$6\frac{1}{4}$	
	<hr/>	0	3 $9\frac{3}{4}$
		<hr/>	1 14 $1\frac{1}{4}$

SECTION





*John Nichols Esq.*



SECTION VIII.

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H I N T S

RESPECTING

THE MONUMENT

ERECTED TO

JOHN HOWARD

IN

SAINT PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

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AS often as I view the monuments dedicated to Warriors and Statesmen, I have wished to see some mark of gratitude raised to commemorate actions of private individuals, who have been distinguished for philanthropy, and

for the benefits they have conferred on their fellow creatures, by the establishment of useful and humane institutions : I am therefore highly gratified in seeing the statue of HOWARD, placed in a temple devoted to the service of the God of peace ; and that of JOHNSON as a companion. The group, I hope, will be enlarged by the introduction of a HANWAY, a HETHERINGTON, and of many others, whose virtues have rendered them a blessing to the Nation.

To the honour of human nature, many living members of the community emulate these deceased worthies ; and when they have run their career of philanthropy, which I hope may terminate only at a very distant period, may their survivors gratefully introduce them as examples of imitation to succeeding generations !

The statue of HOWARD affords a pleasing instance of the general tendency of the people to esteem and to commemorate virtuous actions. In consequence of a few letters in

*The*

*The Gentleman's Magazine* \*, in the months of May, June, July, and August, 1786, the public sense was evinced by liberal subscriptions, to erect a grateful token of respect to this distinguished character. These letters I have inserted, as well as an essay by that great Statesman and Mæcenæ of the present age the Marquis of LANSDOWN †; because it greatly contributed to fix attention, and determine the mode of expressing chaste simplicity united with true dignity in the monument then under consideration to be erected.

\* Under the direction of JOHN NICHOLS, Esq. to whose exertions, with those of the late Dr. WARNER, this National Monument owes its existence. — The latter, who venerated a HOWARD on Earth, may associate their kindred souls in Empyræum. — The former, from whose undeviating friendship I have derived many of the most grateful and rational enjoyments of my life, may, I hope, long continue an ornament to society; the liberal friend to merit; and an example of beneficence to every avenue of human distress!

† At a Committee held on the 23d of May, 1793, it was resolved, that the thanks of the Committee be given to the Marquis of LANSDOWN, for his valuable paper on the subject of Mr. HOWARD's monument, communicated by Dr. LETTSOM.

The

The subscriptions for effecting this purpose poured in with a liberality which induced the Committee to announce, that ample funds were received, and that more was not requisite. Soon afterward, letters arrived from HOWARD himself, dated Vienna, December 15, 1786, earnestly requesting, that his friends would not wound his feelings by carrying into effect the design ; which, although it might have resulted from real esteem, would entail on his mind the severest pain. His letter to the Committee, with another on the same occasion addressed to myself, I have annexed.

In consequence of this request, the Committee appointed to receive the subscriptions summoned a general meeting of the subscribers on the 31st of January, 1787 ; and at a subsequent meeting, March 12, 1787, the publick were informed by advertisement, that each individual was at liberty to withdraw his subscription ; and that 282l. 10s. had been returned, agreeable to the following statement.

AT

*Sept. 5, 1787.*

AT a General Meeting of the Subscribers at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, a Report from the Committee was read, stating,

	£.	s.	d.
" That the total amount of the subscription is ———	1492	7	6
" That interest has been received on stock . ——— ———	37	10	0
" And subscribed at Glasgow toward advertisements	3	16	0
	<u>1533</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>6</u>
 " The several sums returned to subscribers amount to	 282	 10	 0
" The expence of advertisements and incidents ———	254	0	0
" Remaining in the Bank, and with London bankers	894	13	0
" Ditto in country banks, not yet accounted for ———	102	10	6
	<u>1533</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>6</u>

“ That the whole number of subscribers is ~~six~~ hundred and nine, and that one hundred and twenty-six have withdrawn their subscriptions ; including the sixty-seven gentlemen of Glasgow, who have appropriated their money towards the building of a public Infirmary in that city.”

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IN the year 1788, a great scarcity of provisions prevailed, and much distress was complained of by the debtors in the gaols of the metropolis, which was confirmed by MATTHEW BLOXAM, Esq. then Sheriff, who very humanely raised a fund for the succour of these distressed objects ; and as so large a sum of the Howardian Subscription still remained unclaimed, it was deemed very appropriate to devote a certain portion of it, in aid of the Sheriff's charitable exertions, and 200*l.* were paid into his hands on the 5th of August, 1788, by which fifty-five debtors, many of them with large families, were released from confinement, in conformity to the following

lowing resolution of a general meeting held at the London Coffee-House on the 9th of June, 1788:

“ Resolved unanimously, that this meeting doth highly approve of the plan, humanely proposed to the public by Mr. Sheriff BLOXAM \*, for alleviating the distresses of such prisoners in the different gaols of this metropolis, as cannot be comprehended within the prudent rules which the Society for the Relief and Discharge of Persons confined for Small Debts have been obliged to prescribe themselves; and that two hundred pounds of the Howardian fund be applied to that laudable purpose, under the direction of Dr. LETTSOM, Dr. WARNER, and Mr. Deputy NICHOLS, in such manner, and for the relief of such objects, as, on consultation with Mr. Sheriff BLOXAM, they shall judge most proper.”

A large proportion of the original sum still remained at the disposal of the subscribers;

\* Now Sir MATTHEW BLOXAM, Knt. and M. P.

and it was resolved to devote it, agreeably to the decision of a general meeting of the subscribers, held on the 3d of September, 1787, in striking an appropriate medal, and engraving a print, and applying them according to the following resolutions :

“ That a Sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Alderman BOYDELL, Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS, JOHN CALL, Esq. WILLIAM HAYLEY, Esq. Dr. LETTSOM, Dr. WARNER, and Mr. JOHN NICHOLS, be directed to request His MAJESTY’S gracious acceptance of a medal in gold ; and also, that they present one to each of the Sovereigns of those dominions in which any remarkable protection or favour has been shewn to Mr. HOWARD ; by which this memorial, diminutive as it may appear, will operate extensively through every clime and age, to the honour of the object of our admiration, to the glory of our country ; and, what is still greater, to the interests of humanity.

“ That a print of the medal be engraved, with proper decorations, under the direction



tion of the Sub-committee; and a copy be presented to every subscriber."

Whilst these resolutions were under discussion, the fatal news arrived of the death of our venerated countryman, near Cherfon, whilst on his wide journey of philanthropy.

As soon as this melancholy account was known, the objects of the medal and print were relinquished; and the original design of erecting a statue was revived on the 9th of March, 1790, when JOHN BACON, Esq.\* was chosen to the execution of it, in which he has acquired the approbation of the public, as well as of the Committee† appointed to superintend and see it completed.

After

\* His letter I have annexed, as it explains the design of the statue, and contains the inscription under it.

† The Committee appointed for the purpose were, Mr. Alderman Boydell, Thomas Bowdler, Esq. Sir T. C. Bunbury, Bart. John Call, Esq. William Chapman, Esq. Mr. Alderman Curtis, John English Dolben, Esq. Josiah Dornford, Esq. Magens Dorrien, Esq. William Drake, Junior, Esq. William Hayley, Esq. Earl Harcourt, Dr. Hawes, Duke

After several conferences with the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the Lord Mayor, as trustees of the fabrick, and with the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral; permission was obtained, in March 1791, for placing the monument in that church; a favour the more honourable, as it was the first instance in which such permission had ever been granted.

It may be recorded here, that the Society for giving effect to the King's Proclamation against Vice and Immorality sent a donation of fifty guineas towards erecting the monument or statue that should be agreed upon by the Committee; and the same sum was given by the distinguished Sculptor, whose piety and amiable manners enhanced his character; and he, alas! has since followed the prototype of his chissel, to that "bourne whence no traveller ever returned!"

of Leeds, Dr. Lettsom, Capel Lofft, Esq. Mr. Magniac, Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart. Mr. Alderman Le Mesurier, Mr. Deputy Nichols, Rev. John Pridden, Lord Romney, Granville Sharpe, Esq. William Sharpe, Esq. Mr. Alderman Skinner, Joseph Stonard, Esq. Rev. Dr. Warner, Samuel Whitbread, Esq. Christopher Willoughby, Esq. and Jacob Yallowley, Esq.

**PIECES**

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PIECES RELATIVE TO THE PROGRESS OF  
THE DESIGN OF PAYING A PUBLIC  
GRATEFUL TRIBUTE TO THE CHARACTER  
OF JOHN HOWARD, Esq.

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Mr. URBAN,

May 20, 1786.

TRUE GLORY GUIDES NO ECHOING CAR—  
as is now exemplified in the noiseless tenour of  
the way long pursued, in his going about doing  
good, by the most truly glorious of mortal beings.  
When I give him this title, I flatter myself that  
but few of your readers will want to be informed,  
that I mean the *Consummate Philanthropist*, who has  
so fully and feelingly demonstrated, that indeed  
nothing human is an alien from him, by having  
given himself up to the softening sorrows and suf-  
ferings of some of the most unworthy, as well as  
of the most unfortunate of our race, in that to the  
horrors of a prison, where the iron so often enters  
into the soul, horrors should not be added.  
Urged by strong benevolence of soul from his

pleasant home, and his more pleasant friends, who, I should suppose, do honour him but just on this side idolatry, he is now, instead of rattling in a triumphal car, gliding tranquilly on the sea, apparently but an obscure passenger, amidst all the wants of ease and accommodation, at about sixty years of age, in a common vessel, to dare the vile contagion of the Turks; and, if he cannot purge their air of pestilence, to try at least to correct its virulence, retard its progress, and be blessed by thousands saved from untimely death. In the only hour that I had ever the happiness and the honour of his conversation, two months ago in Italy, I did all but worship him. He was then at Rome, which for once saw, but knew him not, a true vicar of the God of Mercy, by whom the man that, when his fellow-creature was in prison, came unto him, and performed other acts of charity, shall be placed on the right-hand of his throne; and was going to visit the lazarettos at Naples and at Malta, and thence to Constantinople. He will be absent somewhat above a year. He cherishes a hope, that the means he has discovered to check the influence of the gaol infection will be efficacious likewise against the plague; and, to make the trial, abandons his comforts, and risks his life. Glorious man! God fulfil his hope, and send him safe back, to be still an ornament

nament to human nature in general, and, in particular, to this glorious country which produced him, and which an accomplished daughter of it has lately told us she has the daily delight to hear applauded in others as eminently just, generous, and humane ! I please myself with thinking what a host will join me in the wish. But shall we be content with giving him but empty words, and not avail ourselves of the only opportunity, which in all probability we can ever have till he rest from his god-like labours, of doing ourselves honour, in doing, to speak humanly, a solid and a solemn one to him ? Suppose, Mr. Urban, you were to erect a statue to him ? Entertaining as great an opinion of the glorious possibilities of the English character, as Lord Chatham could do of those of the English constitution, I persuade myself that you would be quickly furnished with the means, in only calling, by the publication of the hint in your next Magazine, but for a single guinea (though the opulent need not be stinted) upon those of the just, generous, and humane, amongst us, who can easily afford themselves the pleasure of giving a testimony to their exalted sense of what our nature owes to Mr. HOWARD. How truly has he ennobled the name ! Before this glorious man arose, what has been ever done for mankind by *all the blood of all the Howards !* Ye little

the stars, hide your diminished rays ! More I think will be furnished than is requisite to erect a statue ; the overplus will go almost self-directed to the gaols. A bust, or picture of him for a sculptor to work from, can, without doubt, be supplied by some friend. You and your correspondents will think of the proper spot in which the statue should be placed, and of the inscription for it. But no time is to be lost ; for, if it be not executed before his return, Mr. HOWARD's humble sense of his own merits would most certainly prevent it. Alas, alas, Mr. Urban, what are posthumous honours ! No ! *præsentî illi*.—Influenced only by our admiration and our love of such virtue as we must confess hath never yet arisen but in Mr. HOWARD, let us render it mature honours whilst it is yet present with us in this world, as the best foundation for not despairing that equal virtue may yet arise.

Your wonder perhaps, Mr. Urban, and I am sure your indignation will be excited, when you are informed that, in a country pretending modestly to be the most highly civilized, and in this age, when so much more light than heretofore, and, one would hope, consequent goodness, are diffused, some of the ruling powers of that country could harbour the thought of seizing upon

upon Mr. HOWARD in his passage through it, for having, in the hope they might be reformed, made abuses known, in a book published in another country and another language. That he was not seized, is undoubtedly owing to the light which is diffused.

When I asked Mr. HOWARD, with what anti-septic he arms himself when he ventures into those mansions of misery and infection, which, for the sake of his fellow-creatures, he has long frequented, and is now again seeking in a distant land; he told me, that he trusts, under GOD, to extreme *cleanliness* alone; of the property of which to resist, or rather afford no hold to, infection, he entertains a great, and, from experience, just idea. An additional recommendation this to the decency and the comfort of that charming quality, I had almost said, virtue, the concomitant of civilisation. That the most uncivilised people are the most dirty, will not, I believe, be controverted; and, if the converse of the proposition be equally true, let it not be forgotten by the travellers in *France*.  
ANGLUS \*.

\* \* \* Having the same opinion with our correspondent of "this Consummate Philanthropist," and of "the glorious possibility of the English

\* The late JOHN WARNER, D. D. See Note, p. 143.  
character;

character; our printer (Mr. Nichols, in Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street) has undertaken to receive subscriptions for this purpose till the end of June; before which period some respectable bankers will be requested to assist this laudable proposal. EDIT.

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Mr. URBAN, *Basinghall-street, June 20.*

TO evince my approbation of erecting a MONUMENT to commemorate the God-like actions of the *living* HOWARD, I inclose a draught for ten guineas, to be appropriated to that DESIGN.

Persuaded as I am, that his character and writings will survive the most durable monument of friendship; yet such an example of approbation appears to me calculated to promote many beneficial purposes, though it cannot augment the zeal of this amiable man in the pursuit of lessening human misery. Public approbation of private and public virtues, whilst it acknowledges a debt due to intrinsic merit, reflects the highest honour on the community; for to reward virtue is a pleasing proof of its prevalence; and that it does prevail, the MONUMENT of HOWARD will testify.

Virtue,



Virtue, whether shining in the public walks of life, or emitting the soft rays of human benevolence in the dungeons of misery, will ever obtain its own reward beyond all the powers of scripture; but to exhibit that evidence to the publick, to excite emulation in virtuous pursuits, and to induce spectators to go and do likewise. nothing seems more conducive than a MONUMENT to HOWARD.

The present moment, during his absence in TURKEY, is the most proper to accomplish such a DESIGN. With goodness of heart he unites exemplary humility; and a perfection of mind, rarely equalled, is veiled by a modesty that shuns praise and adulation; but the public applause which is due to great and virtuous actions cannot be ungrateful to the GOD-LIKE breast of HOWARD.

Suppose therefore the first FIVE persons who subscribe TEN GUINEAS each, or upwards, be appointed a Committee to carry such a DESIGN into execution; which Committee may be afterwards augmented, by selecting from the subscribers at large, such persons whose taste and abilities may further assist in *designing* a MONUMENT to HOWARD.

JOHN COAKLEY LITTLETON.

P. S.

P. S. If this paper be thought worthy of insertion in the Gentleman's Magazine, I have no objection to its publication; nor have I any to being appointed to receive subscriptions with any banker or bankers, further to insure success.

As there are many circumstances singular in the conduct of HOWARD, which tend to his security, besides *cleanliness*, I thought of adding some outlines of his history: but, fearful of diverting the public attention from the subject of a monument, I have refrained from such addition, though, would it prove acceptable, I could perhaps prepare a little essay for a subsequent Magazine, and am, respectfully,

J. C. LETTSOM.

\*\*\* We thankfully accept the offers of this truly benevolent correspondent; and shall be obliged to him for his proposed communication. Subscriptions for the MONUMENT to HOWARD will now be received by Messrs. GOSLINGS, bankers, Fleet-street; Dr. LETTSOM, Basinghall-street; and J. NICHOLS, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street; till the last day of September: by which time, it is hoped, a sufficient fund will be raised. If our expectations are disappointed, the subscriptions shall then be punctually returned. EDIT.

Mr.

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Mr. URBAN, *Hermitage, near Bath, July 2.*

THOUGH it has been my lot (*I will not say my happy lot*) to have lived with, and conversed much among, what are generally called the *great men* of this nation, yet I consider the greatest honour I have received, during a long and chequered life, to be a visit made me *en personne* by Mr. HOWARD ; his *unsolicited* name as a subscriber to a poor performance of mine ; and a present of his immortal deeds ; deeds so fraught with benevolence, and told with such modesty, humility, and philanthropy, that he, who can read them without feeling a reverential awe for the *doer*, must be unworthy of the name of man. I therefore send you a draft on Messrs. Hoares for one guinea, that I may contribute my mite towards the erection of a statue to immortalize THE PERSON of Mr. HOWARD ; his virtues and his writings will immortalize his name. I am sorry to say it is inconvenient for me to do more ; yet, rather than the work should not be carried into immediate execution, while the modest object of it is abroad, you may call upon me for nine more ; for who would

not put themselves to some inconvenience to render respect to the memory (as Dr. LETTSOM justly styles him) of the GOD-LIKE HOWARD? One stately tree in my garden has long since borne his name on its rind: and may the hand wither, like its leaves in Autumn, who dares to erase it! Yours, &c. POLYXENA \*.



Mr. URBAN,

June 14.

OF the proposal, suggested by your ingenious and benevolent correspondent ANGELUS, to erect a statue in honour of Mr. HOWARD, I most cordially approve; and where is to be found a man of sense and virtue that will not say the same? Statesmen are the corruption, and heroes the destroyers, of the human species; but Mr. HOWARD is, in the noblest and most unequivocal sense of the word, their preserver. I can myself feel the importance of his services more than the generality of his readers, as, from motives not quite dissimilar from his own, I have been long accustomed to visit prisons, and perform, now and

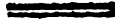
\* The late PHILIP THICKNESSE, Esq.

then,

then, those offices of charity which are too much neglected even by wise and good men, and which, if I had not been writing on a subject suggested to me by long and solemn reflection, I should not have presumed to mention concerning myself.

ANGELUS seems to call upon your readers in general, not merely for approbation, but assistance. In what manner then does he mean to assist? for it is a righteous cause, and my heart is with it. On Mr. HOWARD himself it were a privilege to expatiate in that language which truth itself would warrant. Argument and persuasion are anticipated by the general and just celebrity he has attained; and it seems to me, that merely to propose the statue is sufficient to secure the concurrence of those who reverence the character of Mr. HOWARD: but as to the petitions and the writing I must say, with a little accommodation of Seneca, *verba viris virtutem esse addeat*. In the present state of things, I can only request to be put down as a subscriber, and to be considered as a most sincere well-wisher.

S. PARR



Mr. URBAN.

*Statfold, July 11.*

WITHIN the last three hours I have received my Gentleman's Magazine for June; and, while warm from the impresson of some articles which have caught my eye, I sit down to shew that, sensible as I am (with Mr. Thicknesse, see before, p. 160) that the good I do in the world is but inconsiderable, I am at least a well-wisher to goodness, and forward to add my poor testimony of approbation to those who have arrived at an exalted degree of it. In this view, I commit to your care a draught for ten guineas, as my contribution to the proposed monument for that man who (as we are told was done by the Founder of the religion of which it should seem Mr. HOWARD is a catholic and large-minded member) goes about doing good. I hope, and am persuaded, there are far too many persons who would be in haste to stand forward on such an occasion, and who get your Miscellany the moment it comes out, to leave a possibility of me, at this distance, being one of the first five proposed by Dr. LETTSOM, for a Committee; to compose  
which

which, it would seem, none are proper persons but residents about the metropolis, and who have a knowledge of the arts of design \*, which I am not so happy as to be possessed of.

Yours, &c. S. P. WOLFERSTAN.

Mr. URBAN,

July 12.

IT affords me infinite pleasure that my valuable friend, Dr. LETTSOM, has seriously aided your god-like proposal of erecting a statue for Mr. HOWARD; as I am certain public and honourable distinctions to the superior excellent must be deeply impressed upon minds disposed to promote private and public good, and that some such persons will become usefully active in society; and though in a century there will hardly be an HOWARD, yet actions may be performed that may endear other characters to the community. God grant that many such men may come

\* Mr. HICKEY, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. FLAXMAN, Artists, about this time, in a most liberal and disinterested manner, testified a great desire of being favoured with the instructions of any of the friends of Mr. Howard, intimately acquainted with his features, in order to furnish the Committee with a likeness of him.

forward, and prove themselves valuable members of society !

I have deposited my guinea with Dr. LETTSOM, and recommend to your notice, as a delightful specimen of HOWARD's exalted worth, Mr. Burke's speech at Bristol Guild. It is the most nervous perhaps that was ever penned: I speak from my own feelings.

Yours, &c.

W. HAWES.

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*Extract from Mr. BURKE's Speech at the  
Guildhall in Bristol, 1780.*

“ I CANNOT name this gentleman (Mr. HOWARD) without remarking, that his labours and writings have done much to open the eyes and hearts of mankind. He has visited all Europe \*, — not to survey the sumptuousness of palaces, or the stateliness of temples; not to make accurate measurements of the remains of antient grandeur, nor to form a scale of the curiosity of

\* But now we find that Europe is not a field wide enough for the exertions of his exuberant philanthropy. EDIT.

modern



modern art; not to collect medals, or to collate manuscripts:—but to dive into the depths of dungeons; to plunge into the infection of hospitals; to survey the mansions of sorrow and pain; to take the gage and dimensions of misery, depression, and contempt; to remember the forgotten, to attend to the neglected, to visit the forsaken, and to compare and collate the distressed of all men in all countries. His plan is original; and it is as full of genius as it is of humanity. It was a voyage of discovery, a circumnavigation of charity. Already the benefit of his labour is fair, more or less, in every country: I hope he will anticipate his final reward, by seeing all its effects fully realized in his own. He will receive, not by retail, but in gross, the reward of those who save the prisoner; and he has so fortunate and monopolized this branch of charity, that there will be, I trust, little room to merit by future acts of benevolence hereafter.”

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*To the Committee of Subscribers to the National  
Design of erecting a Statue to Mr. HOWARD.*

GENTLEMEN,      *St. George's Fields, Aug. 4.*

I HAVE it in contemplation to erect a considerable building, in St. George's Fields, in the form of a Crescent, after a plan drawn by Mr. George Dance. I should be well inclined it should receive the appellation of *Howard's Crescent*, or any other which you may think most conducive to perpetuate a name which does such infinite honour to our country, and to human nature; and to the bearer of which you are so very laudably engaged in endeavouring to raise a monument of public gratitude. The centre of this Crescent will be in a line with the Obelisk in St. George's Fields, and that standing at the top of Bridge-street, opposite to Fleet-market, as you will see by the plan \* which I have sent for your inspection. Now, Gentlemen, it is for you to consider whether the centre of this Crescent may not be a proper spot on which to erect this monu-

\* An engraving of this plan, from a design by George Dance, Esq. was given in the Magazine for September 1786.

ment ;

ment; or, if the spot of the Obelisk should be preferred, that erection might be moved to the centre of the Crescent; and then *Howard's Column*, and *Howard's Crescent*, would be separated but by space enough to prevent the two objects from being confounded. I am, &c.

JAMES HEDGER.

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TO MR. NICHOLS.

DEAR SIR,

Aug. 7.

I AM well pleased at the active part you have taken, along with some worthy characters, to subscribe and solicit subscriptions to erect a monument of Mr. HOWARD, a man who appears to possess such magnanimous humanity, that it so debases me as that I appear contemptible to myself. Begging, therefore, I may be allowed to subscribe my mite; I inclose a check on W. Fuller and Son, value five guineas; and, from the good opinion I have of the proper management, you are welcome to call on me for the like sum, provided the collection should fall short of expectation.

Yours, &c.

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TO DR. LETTSON.

SIR, *Whiteford-House, Callington, Aug. 10,*

THE very laudable design, which I observe by the Gentleman's Magazine has been set on foot greatly, if not chiefly, through you, of handing down to posterity the unexampled philanthropy of Mr. HOWARD, meets my sincere approbation; and, as I long since admired his conduct when he was Sheriff of Bedfordshire, I beg leave to express my attachment to his character, by adding five guineas to the subscription for erecting a statue to his unremitting exertions for the relief of misery and distress.

It was owing to his ideas, and the intercourse I had with him when Sheriff of Cornwall in the year 1771, that I conceived the design of constructing a gaol, bridewell, and debtors-ward in this county.—It has since been carried into execution; and, I flatter myself, the criminals, as well as the publick, are greatly indebted to him for the respective benefits resulting therefrom. I am, Sir, with great esteem for this opportunity of subscribing myself your very obedient humble servant.

JOHN CALL \*,

\* Afterward Sir JOHN CALL, Bart.

To

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*To the Committee for erecting a Statue to  
Mr. HOWARD.*

GENTLEMEN,

*Aug. 14.*

AFTER contributing the trifle which accompanies this letter towards the grateful and generous plan of raising a memorial to my worthy Relation (for such I have the honour to style him) Mr. HOWARD; I beg leave, with great deference to the gentlemen who compose the Committee, to offer a thought or two on the subject of their proposal.

Mr. HOWARD appears to me, from my own observation, and from all I have heard of him, to be modest, and diffident, to an extreme.—Vanity has no share in his composition.—His good actions spring from native benevolence alone, without a mixture of a wish for worldly applause.

To such a man, who shrinks from public approbation, will not the showy tribute intended to his merits be exquisitely painful?—Statues are not very usually erected, in these modern times,  
to

to any persons (crowned heads excepted) during their lives, more especially when the person so honoured resides chiefly near the proposed situation of this elegant memorial.—Should this excellently well-intended Monument give so much uneasiness to the person it commemorates, as to make him avoid the metropolis, which has hitherto been a conspicuous scene of his benevolence; would it not then in vain be wished that the execution of the plan had been deferred until his ideas on the subject were at least guessed at?

I will hazard one more question.—Supposing that the sums *raised* and *to be raised* for the statue were to be employed—in alleviating the distress of prisoners—in rewarding and encouraging proper attendants on their souls and bodies—in liberating those confined for small debts—in short, in following up those plans for the welfare of the destitute part of mankind which Mr. HOWARD'S life and actions have always meant to inculcate;—can there be a doubt of the superior pleasure which that Friend to mankind would feel, when compared with his sensation when he finds, on his return to Britain, an ostentatious token of gratitude, which can neither extend his fame, or aid the accomplishment of his designs?

It

It will give me sincere concern, should I find that my ideas on this subject should give offence to a set of gentlemen so well-intentioned, so liberally-minded, as the Committee to whom I address myself.—Their candour will, I hope, excuse a variation in which I am by no means singular; since the same idea has struck many who have perused the papers published on this affair; and among these are some who seem to be well acquainted with the sentiments of my excellent Relation. I am, Gentlemen, with true respect, your devoted humble servant, J. P. ANDREWS.

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*To the HOWARDIAN COMMITTEE.*

GENTLEMEN,

*Glasgow, Aug. 20.*

IN consequence of your representations in the London prints, a subscription-paper was lately laid upon the table of the Tontine Coffee-room here, with the following preamble: "A subscription having been begun in England for erecting a statue and monument to the honour of John Howard, Esq. on account of the extraordinary exertions he has made, and is still employed in making, for alleviating the miseries

## HINTS RESPECTING

of persons confined to prisons and dungeons; we, inhabitants of this city, promise to pay the sums annexed to our respective subscriptions, for defraying a part of the necessary expence, and as a small testimony of our high veneration for such uncommon merit."—The sum already subscribed is seventy-four guineas.

We shall be glad to find that the liberal design you have in view meets with a general concurrence, and to see a monument, suitable to the merits of a person so truly excellent, rise out of the hearts of the whole nation. At the desire of the gentlemen subscribing, I give you this information; and have the honour to be,

Yours, &c.

THOMAS REID,

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*Observations on the Statue for Mr. HOWARD, and  
Howardian-Fund for Prison-Charities and Reforms.  
Written by Dr. WARNER.*

Aug. 28, 1786.

MANY sincere admirers of Mr. HOWARD,  
“*The Friend to every Clime, a Patriot of the World,*”  
anxious that his transcendent philanthropy may  
not wait for the tardy, and, as it should seem, al-  
most



most unwilling gratitude, of posthumous acknowledgment from the public, entertain a hope, from a hint thrown out in the Gentleman's Magazine, May, and so nobly improved upon in that for June, that (though he seeks not his reward from men) a Statue, as one of the highest earthly honours, may be erected to him, to perpetuate the memory of it, before he goes to be rewarded with Heavenly Honours, and during his absence upon a god-like errand which carries him to Turkey, to try to restrain the ravages of the plague. And who knows not with how truly Christian a spirit and undaunted courage he, before, went about doing good; how gloriously he has devoted a great part of his life and property to repeated visits to most of those mansions of misery and infection, the gaols of Europe; and how many a weary prisoner whom he came unto, has been bound to bless him, for the removal of at least some horror; for the alleviation of at least some anguish, which with the iron entered into his soul, when it was cast down and disquieted within him! Those persons therefore who, feeling like Men, Christians, and Britons, the exalted merit which does so much honour to their nature, their religion, and their country, wish to avail themselves, (that his delicacy may not be hurt,) of the humble possessor's  
absence

absence for the pleasure of expressing that feeling, in the doing something towards erecting such a monument of public gratitude to *Him*, and of encouragement to virtue as heroic and sublime, if it be possible, in others, at the same time forwarding his favourite charities and reforms, are hereby invited, by the Committee of the subscribers to this national design, to send their contributions to Messrs. Goslings, bankers; Messrs. Mildred, Masterman, and Walker, bankers; Messrs. Langstons, Towgoods, and Amory, bankers; Dr. Lettsom; or to Mr. J. Nichols, Printer, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street; where the Committee at present meet, and will be glad of the correspondence of any friend to the design. They have the pleasure to say, that, in consequence of the liberal countenance of the public, they have this day funded 500l. three per cent. consolidated annuities.

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Mr. URBAN,

*Hertford, Sept. 5.*

I AM one of those persons who imagined that the proposal of a statue would rather distress than please Mr. HOWARD, whose character is, to “do good by stealth, and blush to find

find it fame." But now that the design is too much matured to admit the supposition of its being dropped, I no longer withhold my wishes for its speedy completion; and I think, after having had tolerable success in collecting guineas, you should set about collecting words, in order to furnish a suitable inscription. To make a beginning, I send you the following, not with any hopes of its being thought adequate to the occasion, but that I may provoke others to offer something better:

**"JOHANNES HOWARD.**

*Qualem se gesserit, dicite posterì.*

*Hominibus omnia perpeffis*

*Quæ scelus, carcer, morbus, pauperies*

*Miseris congerere possunt,*

*Itineribus, laboribus, consiliis, pecuniis,*

*Spreto periculo,*

*Otio, deliciis, honoribus posthabitis,*

*Per orbem terrarum*

*. Opifer esse voluit*

**ILLE HOMO.**

*Hunc lapidem meritis debitum,*

*Quæ omnes præter ipsum solum agnoscere amant,*

*Populares sibi plaudentes*

*Peregrinanti apud Turcas posuerunt, A. D. 1786."*

*Yours, &c.*

**J. CARR.**

•\*• A SUR-

\*.\* A SUBSCRIBER respectfully submits the following hint to the consideration of the HOWARDIAN COMMITTEE: "The Statue to be erected as a monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, if permission for that purpose can be obtained from the curators of the church. If permission cannot be obtained, the monument to be placed in a conspicuous situation in Westminster Abbey. The inscription to be written in Latin, that foreigners, as well as ourselves, may have the pleasure to pay their tribute of admiration to his wonderful exertions. The date of his death may be placed afterwards when that event, unlucky for mankind, shall happen —

*Servus in cælum redeat, citoque*

*Lætus intersit populo Britanno!*

On his return, a whole-length portrait to be taken of him by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and placed in the dinner-room of the Session's-house at the Old-Bailey. From this picture, a mezzotinto and engraving may be taken, that it may be in the power of every one, who thinks highly of his zeal and benevolence, to have in their closets, at no great expence, a representation of a man who has deserved so greatly of humanity."

To

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TO DR. LETT SOM.

SIR, *Craven-street, Strand, Sept. 20.*

AS Governors of the "*Society for the Relief and Discharge of Persons imprisoned for small Debts,*" we request you to forward the inclosed twelve guineas, in approbation of your excellent proposal, for erecting a Statue to the honour of Mr. HOWARD, and to promote a permanent fund for the comfort of poor prisoners. To your heart it may afford a peculiar satisfaction, to have this small addition of our names to your list of subscribers. We readily embrace this opportunity to assure you, that, having frequently been eye-witnesses of complicated distress, on visiting not only the prisons in and about the metropolis, but also many of the far-distant county gaols, where misery still more abounds; and having, in consequence, felt very much for the unhappy sufferers; we are fully impressed with the propriety of the design, and wish to see it so executed, as to perpetuate in the most respectable manner the memory of a truly honest man; whom we can-

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not but consider as a Patriot in the noblest sense of the word, and a Philanthropist of the highest order. Were the free, the rich, and the happy, of our countrymen, to have heard but half the tales of woe which have come to our ears, or to have beheld a few of those scenes of misery to which our situation has often painfully introduced us, no farther argument could be needed, to stimulate their pity; they would be eager to encourage a plan, which must always reflect a dignity on the public gratitude and humanity of Great-Britain. Indeed, Sir, such trials of compassion as result from the *actual survey* of sorrow in imprisonment are alone wanting to affect the most thoughtless voluptuary, or to melt down the hardest heart.

From our own experience, therefore, of Mr. HOWARD's peculiar merits, no less than as a just tribute to his praise, we sincerely hope that all who can, will cheerfully contribute their share, both towards the erection of the *Statue* proposed, and to establish a continual *Fund of Charity* for the benefit of friendless prisoners; which latter good work, to the mind of HOWARD, will certainly be received as the highest of gratifications.

“To honour *our country*,—do honour to *him*.”

We

We are, Sir, with great esteem, your much obliged, and obedient humble servants,

		l.	s.	d.
Sir Robert Taylor, Bart.	—	2	2	0
Rev. Dr. Markham	—	1	1	0
Rev. Richard Harrison	—	1	1	0
William Townsend, Esq.	—	1	1	0
Robert Mangles, Esq.	—	2	2	0
Mr. Dawes	—	1	1	0
Spontaneous * (as promised)	—	2	2	0
James Neild	—	2	2	0

DR. LETTSON'S ANSWER.

YOUR pathetic letter, inclosing a generous subscription of twelve guineas toward the *Howardian Fund*, afforded me singular satisfaction, in experiencing the approbation of gentlemen of such distinguished characters. At the same time, the interest which you take in every thing that may contribute to lessen the distresses of our fellow-creatures, and the feeling manner in which you have related them, moves me to sympathize with you over the scenes of misery to which your situation has often painfully introduced you; and, wishing to unite with you in

\* The Rev. WEDDEN BUTLER.

your humane endeavours, accept my draft of ten guineas, and consider me as an annual subscriber of two guineas, for the relief and discharge of persons imprisoned for small debts.

*London, Sept. 22.*

J. C. LETTSOM.



*To the HOWARDIAN COMMITTEE.*

GENTLEMEN,

*Oxon, Oct. 4.*

THE noble plan, and the very liberal subscription, so honourable to the publick, as well as to Mr. HOWARD, for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of his superlatively transcendent virtue, demand from the friends of humanity, every sort of encouragement and support. It is in the power of the universities, and has long been the practice of the university of Oxford, to confer various honours, not merely of a temporary, but of a lasting nature, on highly meritorious objects: it is also in their power to raise or promote subscriptions. That they will be negligent upon the present great occasion in the performance of either of these two things, is not to be imagined; and with respect to the latter, whenever the



the superiors of this place, as is proper, shall set the example, or even without their authority, if it can be supposed that they will long be inattentive, the mite of a private member shall be very cheerfully contributed. There is, however, a third respect, in which, perhaps, more than in any other, you may justly expect the countenance of a learned body: and this concerns a matter which is indispensably necessary to the plan. Every reader's mind must advert to *the inscription*, especially as all have agreed that its composition ought to be in Latin. The hints of learned correspondents on the sort of composition have not yet been made public: but, if it could be maintained that the highest antiquity, both Greek and Roman, is not in favour of metrical composition, this species must still be allowed to possess two material advantages over any other; a greater liberty of concise expression, and its well-known aid to the future recollection of the reader. As an essay, please to accept the following:

Qui spectes, fcias hæc. Intravi ergastula tetra  
 Ultrò, ægras hominum res miseratus homo.  
 Continud laribus cessit foedissima turba,  
 Paupertas, curæ, morbus, et illuvies.  
 Quin procul à patriâ, si quid labor iste juvaret,  
 Ibam funestos *PESTE* per hospes agros.

Interea hæc Britones vivo mihi Dædala signa  
 Constituere. Homo sis: nescio plura. Abcas.  
 M DCC LXXXVI[I].

OXONIENSIS.

\* \* \* The Letters here given are a few only of those which appeared on the subject in the Magazine. Subscriptions, mean time, poured in rapidly, till the beginning of November 1786; when the zeal of the publick was checked by the following correspondence:

*“ Newington-Green, Nov. 3, 1786.*

“ DR. PRICE presents his respects to Dr. Lettsom; and requests his attention to the following copy of part of a letter which he has just received from Mr. Howard. He hopes it will engage Dr. Lettsom and the other gentlemen belonging to the Committee for erecting a monument in honour of Mr. Howard, to give up this design, and to apply the whole money subscribed to the fund for prison charities and reforms. But should they not consent to this, Dr. Price will think himself bound to publish, for the information of the publick, the letter he has received; and to employ every other method in his power to prevent a design from being carried into execution,

ecution, which he knows will hurt Mr. Howard extremely."

*Copy of Part of a Letter from Mr. HOWARD to  
Dr. PRICE, dated from the Lazaretto at VE-  
NICE, October 13, 1786.*

——— " MY difficulties have hitherto left me in possession of my usual resolution and calm spirits. But, alas! now, since the receipt of my letters from London, they have forsaken me, and I can hardly lift up my head.—Could not my friends have prevented this sad event? Can nothing now be done? To a statue or public picture I have a great dislike. When desired sometime ago to sit for the latter, I declared my aversion to it.—Any advertisement you will put into the papers with my name, against this design, I will confirm. That long friendship with you, which I esteem my honour and happiness, must make you fully acquainted with my temper. I will have no bust; nor will I ever sit for any picture, &c. &c.

" P. S. My truest, and best, and most intimate friends have, I see, by the papers, been so kind as not to subscribe to what you so justly term a hasty measure. Indeed, indeed, if nothing can

be done, (I speak from my heart,) never was a poor creature more dragged into public view. Yet I have my hope, that some happy expedient will occur to you."

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*A Second Letter from Dr. PRICE to Dr. LETTSOM.*

"DEAR SIR,

"I HAVE received with pleasure your letter, and return you thanks for your attention and candour. I know so well the delicacy of Mr. Howard's feelings, and the purity of his views, as to be assured, that a perseverance in the design to erect, in any form, a statue or monument in honour of him, would be a discouragement and punishment to him. He has authorized me to endeavour to prevent such a measure; but I am glad to learn, from the letter with which you have favoured me, that I need not give myself any farther trouble. The establishment of a fund for prison charities and reforms must, I apprehend, give him pleasure; and he will probably (should a kind Providence continue to protect him till his return about Christmas next) be very ready to give his advice and assistance with respect to the best method of carrying such a design into execution.

execution. But I fear he will not admit of its being called the *Howardian Fund*. It would undoubtedly be best, as you observe, to preserve the principal of this fund, and to apply only the interest. The chief objection to this, seems to be the smallness of the capital, and consequently the insufficiency of the interest to give any considerable relief; but it may be well hoped, that the capital will in time become much larger than it is.

With great regard, I am, dear Sir,

Your very obedient, and humble servant,

RICHARD PRICE."

Newington-Green, Nov. 8, 1786.



*Copy of Part of a Second Letter received by Dr.  
PRICE from Mr. HOWARD, dated at the Laza-  
retto in VENICE, Oct. 23, 1786.*

" I KNOW my friend will excuse me for writing so soon after my last letter, in which I desired he would see Mr. Tatnall, and told him, that I would confirm whatever he and Mr. Tatnall would advertise, in order to prevent the design of erecting a statue or monument from going on. I know not who first proposed this in the Magazine,

zine, for I saw but few people at Rome ; but this I am sure of, that he knew little of my disposition : for my request to my executors was, not to exceed ten pounds in my burial ; and that my tomb should be only a plain slip of marble placed under my Henrietta's, in Cardington church, with this inscription :

“ JOHN HOWARD, died . . . . aged . . . .  
*My Hope is in CHRIST.*”

And as I knew I was going on a dangerous enterprise, my last words to the servant I left at Cardington were, a renewal of my request respecting my burial and tomb ; that my executor (and my son) might know, that my mind was fixed and unaltered.—I am, indeed, vexed and depressed, humbled and abased, by this affair. Surely, the Committee will, at my earnest request, postpone their design till my death ; and then, perhaps, the present enthusiasm will be over, reason will take place, and my *dying* request not to be thus noticed will have some weight. I truly am very undeserving of such encomiums ; I bless God ! I know myself too well to receive the least degree of pleasure from them. I now see my path strewn with thorns, and that it requires a far superior wisdom to my own, to act a wise, honourable, and proper part. I am happy to have such friends in whom I can confide.”

To

TO CHARLES DILLY, Esq.

“ SIR, *Venice Lazaretto, Oct. 30, 1786.*

“ I FEAR you think your wandering friend lost; but when I was at Constantinople, I thought I might gain useful information if I performed quarantine, so altered my plan of coming by land to Vienna; and as I preferred a foul bill of health, from Salonica, &c. I came to Smyrna; but being by the equinoctial and contrary winds tossed about two months, I came here only ten days ago; so have yet thirty-two days confinement. I am pretty well, having my usual calm, steady spirits; yet my apartment very cold, and very offensive. I shall to-morrow try the washing my dirty walls with lime slacked in boiling water. I propose re-visiting the prisons and hospitals at Venice, then proceeding to Trieste to see the Emperor's Lazaretto; so to Vienna and Holland, where I have sent some of my plans to be engraved; but, what with the winter German-roads, and snows, it must be four or five months before I can get to England; though I am much wanted, having the will, and being in trust for the late Sir Lionel Vane Fletcher, of Hutton-hall, Cumberland. Soon after my arrival I go to Ireland,

as I have repeatedly promised some of the members who write to me relative to their prisons, &c.

"It is with real concern I see by the papers, as well as by letters, what is going forward in London; it mortifies, humbles, and distresses me; persons far over-rate my performance; and even what is in our best?—a miserable alloy of folly and sin; many things plead for me against such a measure; a private man, a Dissenter, peculiarities in diet, &c. dislike to shew and parade;—when publicly desired to fit for my picture, not a moment did I hesitate in shewing my aversion to it.—I know myself too well to take any pleasure in such undeserved praise; the gentlemen will, I hope, defer every thing till my death, when, perhaps, my dying request, and abated zeal of the Committee, will avail. I am, &c. &c. JOHN HOWARD.

"P. S. I shall see my guard fumigate well this letter, that you need not be apprehensive of any danger from it: yet, when I was at Scio, two families had the plague, which was attributed to the receipt of a letter \*."

#### A GE-

\* In p. 144, of this volume, a letter from JOHN HOWARD, Esq. to the Author is noticed; but unfortunately this letter is mislaid. It contained his sentiments of satisfaction, on relinquishing the execution of the intended monument; and in another letter, he writes to the Author, "It would even be more difficult for you to conceive, than for me to express, the  
pleasure



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A GENERAL Meeting of the subscribers was, in consequence of these letters, convened, on the 22d of November; which was attended by several gentlemen of distinguished eminence for literature and taste. Alderman BOYDELL, himself an admirable judge and encourager of real merit, was, with universal approbation, requested to take the chair; when JOHN NICHOLS, Esq. to whose indefatigable zeal the Howardian Fund had been infinitely indebted, explained in a very satisfactory manner the rise and progress of the business, from the original proposal for it in the Magazine to its then present state of national importance. "It was a testimony to Virtue," he said, "that formed an honourable feature of the present age; and he had the satisfaction of seeing enrolled in the list of subscribers names of the first consequence in rank, and every honourable distinction. He found it his duty, however, to submit to the meeting some extracts of letters from Mr. HOWARD to his friends in London, expressive of his pleasure I experienced on the receipt of your kind letter.—I will only say, that I am truly sensible of your unwearied goodness to me, and that I am &c."

unwil-

unwillingness to permit a likeness of himself to be taken. On this head, he could only suggest a hope that Mr. HOWARD would yet see the singular honour intended to be paid to Virtue in his person in its proper point of view, by distinguishing between the request of an individual, and the collective voice of a community." Mr. NICHOLS informed the meeting, " that the subscription at that time amounted to 1418l. 17s. 6d. out of which 1000l. Consolidated Annuities had been purchased in the names of Dr. LETTSON, Dr. WARNER, and himself, as trustees for the Howardian-Fund." He then proceeded to move the following resolutions; which were all agreed to.

I. That, as many of the respectable and illustrious persons who have subscribed to this design are still out of town, the election of a Committee be postponed till the second Wednesday after the meeting of Parliament.

II. That, with the produce of the subscriptions, 500l. more Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities be bought, in the names of the Trustees of the 1000l. already bought in that stock.

III. That

III. That it has been, as far this meeting conceives, the intention of every subscriber, to promote a monument of public gratitude to Mr. Howard's unexampled virtues, in such a manner as should ~~not~~ be offensive to his private feelings.

IV. That, as there is a great difference between the request of an individual and that of a community, there is room to hope that Mr. Howard may, upon due consideration, overcome the repugnance testified in letters to several of his friends (and by them communicated to the meeting) to the objects proposed by this subscription, and consent that a grateful community may, by erecting a statue to him, do itself the honour of shewing that it is not unworthy of such a member.

V. That, as the idea of a Fund for Prison-Charities and Reforms, should it be liberally encouraged by the publick, promises to be productive of the most salutary consequences, the subscription continue open under the title of **THE HOWARDIAN FUND.**

VI. That the thanks of this meeting are unanimously given to the Gentlemen who have hitherto conducted this business; and to Mr. Alderman **BOYDELL**, for his impartiality in the chair.

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IN the next month, Mr. Howard himself addressed the following letter to the original promoters of the plan.

“ GENTLEMEN,      *Vienna, Dec. 15, 1786.*

“ I SHALL ever think it an honour to have my weak endeavours approved by so many respectable persons, who devote their time, and have so generously subscribed towards a fund for relieving prisoners and reforming prisons. But to the erecting a monument, permit me, in the most fixed and unequivocal manner, to declare my repugnancy to such a design, and that the execution of it will be a punishment to me; it is therefore, Gentlemen, my particular and earnest request, that so distinguished a mark of me may *for ever* be laid aside. With great regard, I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

“ JOHN HOWARD.”

AT

AT a General Meeting of the Subscribers,  
Jan. 13, 1787, it was Resolved,

That a Committee be appointed, to consider what is proper to be done farther in the business of the subscription; that the Committee consist of twenty-five, of whom three may act as a quorum; and that the following Gentlemen be the Committee, to be continued till the first day of June next; against which time they are desired to form a plan, to be laid before a General Meeting, for carrying the purposes of the subscription most effectually in execution.

Marquis of Carmarthen,	Sir John St. Aubyn, Bt.
Earl of Carlisle,	Sir T. C. Bimbury, Bt.
Earl of Warwick,	Sir George O. Paul, Bt.
Lord Romney,	Sir Joshua Reynolds,
Lord Rivers,	Alderman Boydell,
Lord Duncannon,	Alderman Skinner,
The Hon. Philip Pusey,	Dr. Parr,
Sir T. Dyke Ackland,	Philip Yorke, Esq.
Bart.	James Martin, Esq.

John Call, Esq.	Dr. Hawes,
William Hayley, Esq.	Dr. Lettsom,
William Shard, Esq.	Dr. Warner,
J. English Dolben, Esq.	John Nichols, Esq.

II. Resolved, in consequence of a letter from Mr. Howard, dated "Vienna, Dec. 15, 1786," That the erecting of a statue to the honour of that gentleman be, for the present, laid aside.



WITH the public at large, the original idea seemed still to preponderate; and the subject was very soon thus resumed in the Magazine:

MR. URBAN,

*Jan. 20, 1787.*

IT is with no common degree of satisfaction that I express my approbation of the activity shewn by the original projectors of the plan for erecting a statue to Mr. HOWARD; my admiration of the generosity and gratitude displayed by the subscribers; and the triumphs of my own unfeigned, though circumscribed benevolence, at the just and splendid distinctions which have been paid to the virtues of the most benevolent  
among

among the sons of men. I hope that you will be able to pursue the design of establishing a permanent fund for good purposes, without abandoning the original idea of doing a personal honour to a good man. To Mr. Howard's extreme delicacy, I trust that you will not yield. It is my lot, in common with Dr. Taylor and Mr. Bowyer, to love Cornelius Nepos for better reasons than the graces of his style. Let me apply to Mr. Howard what he says of Atticus, "*Quamdiu adfuit, ne qua sibi statua poneretur, restitit; absens prohibere non potuit. Itaque aliquot Pnyce & Pœcile, locis sanctissimis posuerunt.*"

With such a precedent in view, persist resolutely in the purpose of doing justice to Mr. Howard's great virtues, though the manner of doing it be in opposition to his mere will. Reflection, I am sure, will correct the wrong suggestions of sensibility; and Mr. Howard will at last respect that decision which he is unable to controul.

I see not, Mr. Urban, how this letter can be of any use to the cause. I wrote it merely to tell you what I think, and what I wish; but you are at liberty to publish it, if the publication is likely to do the smallest good. In my own opinion, a

list of the subscribers will be a more efficacious and a more honourable plea for the propriety of erecting a statue, than could be furnished by a writer who possessed at once the pen of a JOHNSON and the heart of a HOWARD.

Yours, &c.

S. P.



IN February Mr. HOWARD again thus addressed the subscribers :

“ MY LORDS, and GENTLEMEN,

“ YOU are entitled to all the gratitude I can express for the testimony of approbation you have intended me, and I am truly sensible of the honour done me ; but at the same time you must permit me to inform you, that I cannot, without violating all my feelings, consent to it, and that the execution of your design would be a cruel punishment to me : It is therefore my earnest request, that those friends, who wish my happiness and future comfort in life, would withdraw their names from the subscription, and that the execution of your design may be laid aside for ever.



“ I shall always think the reforms now going on in several of the gaols of this kingdom, and which I hope will become general, the greatest honour, and the most ample reward, I can possibly receive.

“ I must farther inform you, I cannot permit the fund, which in my absence, and without my consent, hath been called the *Howardian Fund*, to go in future by that name; and that I will have no concern in the disposal of the money subscribed; my situation and various pursuits rendering it impossible for me to pay any attention to such a general plan, which can only be carried into due effect in particular districts, by a constant attention and a constant residence. I am,

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ Your obedient and faithful humble servant,

“ JOHN HOWARD,

“ *London, Feb. 16, 1787.*”

AT a subsequent Meeting of the Committee, March 2, 1787, it was Resolved,

I. That Mr. HOWARD's refusing to let the subscribers do an honour to themselves, in erecting a statue to him, was an event to be apprehended, as, in the very first hint of this business which was given to the publick, it was foretold that, if it could not be executed before his return (which was impossible, for want of a likeness), Mr. HOWARD would certainly prevent it: but still that there can be no cause to regret the having made an endeavour, which even in its failure has proved a striking memorial of his merit, by convincing the world that his modesty, like his other virtues, exceeds the common scale of human excellence.

II. That it is now necessary to call a General Meeting of the subscribers much earlier than the First of June, to which day the last meeting at present stands adjourned. And a General Meeting is hereby summoned for Monday, March 12, at seven in the evening precisely, at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand; when the Committee propose

propose to submit to the meeting, whether it will not be proper to acquaint the subscribers, by public advertisement, that every gentleman who chuses to withdraw his name may have his money returned, on giving or sending a written order, within a time to be limited, to the person to whom it was paid; and that all such sums as shall not be so sent for be considered as intrusted to the disposal of the Committee, in such way as may be judged most congenial to the original purposes of the subscription, subject to the final approbation of a General Meeting.



AT the General Meeting on the 12th of March, the resolutions of the Committee were confirmed; and it was farther Resolved,

That, the erection of a statue being now impracticable, it becomes necessary to inform the subscribers, by public advertisement (which is hereby done), that every one who chuses it may have their subscription returned, on giving or sending a written order, any time between the 31st of March and the 31st of May, 1804.

the person to whom it was paid. And that all such sums as shall not be demanded back on or before the 31st of May next be considered as intrusted to the disposal of the Committee, for the following purposes: 1. To strike a medal in honour of the great Philanthropist; the obverse, a Prison-scene, with some such words as these, THE PEOPLE OF BRITAIN TO THE VISITOR OF PRISONS; the reverse, this inscription from the latter part of Xenophon's Oration upon Agesilaus (unless a better shall be suggested in time \*);

ΤΟΥ ΜΕΝ ΣΩΜΑΤΟΣ ΕΙΚΟΝΑ ΣΤΗΣΑΣΘΑΙ ΑΠΕΧΕΤΟ,  
ΠΟΛΛΩΝ ΑΥΤΩ: ΤΟΥΤΟ ΔΟΡΕΙΣΘΑΙ ΘΕΛΟΝΤΩΝ  
ΤΗΣ ΔΕ ΨΥΧΗΣ ΟΥΔΕΠΟΤΕ ΕΠΙΤΕΤΟ ΜΝΗΜΕΙΑ  
ΔΙΑΠΟΝΟΥΜΕΝΟΣ †.

\* "There is no inscription fitter for a medal, in my opinion, than a quotation that, besides its aptness, has something in it lofty and sublime; for such a one strikes in with the natural greatness of the soul, and produces a high idea of the person or action it celebrates, which is one of the principal designs of a medal." ADDISON on Medals.

† Which is in English nearly this:

"He would indeed have no image of his person, though many were desirous to erect it in honour of him; but he never ceased forming by labour of love exquisite monuments of his mind."

A copy

A copy of the medal in silver to be given to every subscriber of five guineas or upwards; and one in bronze to every subscriber under that sum.—

2. The remainder of the subscription to be applied to the relief of prisoners for small debts, or any other prison-charities.

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TO MR. NICHOLS.

“DEAR SIR,

*March 8, 1787.*

“THE Committee have acted with perfect propriety in yielding to the last letter from Mr. HOWARD; and they state their reasons in a clear and satisfactory manner. The passage from Xenophon is very apposite, and I wish not to see it disturbed in its claims by any competition. I am sorry to read the tawdry translation in your paper which I yesterday received, and the other contents of which I read with great pleasure. Let me beg leave to suggest two doubts about the English.—Can it be said, that the People of England struck this medal? Does not the word People imply something done by the aggregate of a community assembled, and acting in  
a public

a public capacity? I think the word applied improperly; but my great objection is, that the name of Mr. HOWARD is omitted; and I hold the insertion of it to be indispensably necessary on every principle of taste. I am, Dear Sir,

“Your obedient servant, S. PARR.”



*To the HOWARDIAN London Committee,*

“GENTLEMEN, *Glasgow, March 12, 1787,*

“JOHN HOWARD, Esq. having by a public letter declined the honour of the statue which was lately intended him; and having declined also a concern with any pecuniary fund to go by his name; the Gentlemen here who contributed the sum lately remitted you by Mr. Patrick Wilson, have appointed us to apply to you in order that the money may be returned; it being now their intention to bestow it towards the building of a Public Infirmary in this city, which object is at present carrying on by subscription.

We are, Gentlemen, in the name of the Glasgow subscribers to Mr. HOWARD's statue,

“Your most obedient humble servants,

“THO. REID,

“ALEXANDER OSWALD,

“PAT. WILSON.”

MR.

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Mr. URBAN,                      *London, June 27, 1787.*

WHEN it was first proposed to commemorate the good actions of the PRISON HOWARD by a monument of national gratitude, I publicly expressed my sentiments in favour of it, and cordially devoted my endeavours to effect it. Illustrious as the occasion was, little did I then conceive that upwards of SIX HUNDRED persons of the first character would have liberally patronized it; for, let it be recorded to the honour of the British kingdoms, and of some respectable foreigners, that within the space of a few weeks nearly ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS were subscribed, and the greater part of it placed out to interest.

The primary idea of doing honour to the virtues of HOWARD, and to the philanthropy of mankind, was, by erecting a statue, during his visit in distant countries, to the dungeons of misery and confinement. This proved impracticable, as no likeness of him was ever taken, but in the  
heart

heart of friendship, and in the gratitude of the prisoner. On his return to his native country, his absolute refusal of the national honour put an end to the original design.

Gratitude, the active passion of a liberal mind, when excited, is not to be extinguished. A resolution was adopted, to express by **MEDAL** what was denied to a statue; and thereby the deficiency of elegance was compensated by the acquisition of permanency.

Had a statue been erected, it must have been in or near the metropolis, which distant subscribers (who, to their honour be it remembered, were more desirous of exercising philanthropy than of gratifying curiosity) might never have seen; but a **MEDAL**, which every subscriber is entitled to, will bring to their houses and families, what they before possessed in their hearts—**PITY TO THE CAPTIVE**; and thus diffuse widely the spirit of benevolence.

The execution of a **MEDAL** will be attended with another advantage of considerable importance—it will occasion but a small expence.

When



When the fund was instituted, my expectations were sanguine; I entertained an hope, that by its judicious application, and the humane system which the subscribers might some time be enabled to adopt, the spirit of true charity would be more and more diffused, till Beneficence should triumph over Misery: and as by far the majority of them have not withdrawn their subscriptions, Hope is not depressed. I trust that this fund will never be annihilated; but, by accumulation, augment the channels of beneficence.

The number and rank of the subscribers, if formed into a regular society, might be productive of the most salutary benefits to the community. A society constituted of a president, vice-presidents, and committees, was a plan I suggested in writing as soon as the subscribers became numerous; and, from the resources still left in our possession, and the generous spirit of the nation, I doubt not but such an establishment might be formed, as fully to reward the philanthropy of virtue by the mitigation of calamity. I am farther encouraged to hope that such an establishment may be accomplished; from the successful formation of an institution of this kind in Philadelphia, the outlines of which have been transmitted to me by Dr. Rush of that city; part of  
whose

whose letter upon this and another subject I here quote :

“ To a person who rejoices in the extension of the empire of humanity, and above all, to a pupil and admirer of the celebrated Mr. HOWARD, the inclosed publication, I am sure, will be an acceptable communication. The institution has grown out of his excellent “ History of Prisons,” aided, in a small degree, by the pamphlet lately published \* in this city, upon the effects of public punishments on criminals and society. The society at present consists chiefly of the people called QUAKERS; hence the peculiarity of the style of some of the sections of the Constitution. I have sent you also some copies of the Constitution of the society for abolishing Negro slavery, to be distributed, agreeably to their directions: Dr. Franklin is president of it. We expect to petition our convention next week, to make suppression of the African trade in the United States, an essential article of the new confederation.” (May 18.)

\* This excellent pamphlet, which contains many new and ingenious ideas and reflections, is the production of Dr. Rush.

What-

Whatever be the determination of the subscribers respecting the original Howardian Fund, their confidence in intrusting so large a sum, with no other security than personal character, is gratefully felt, and publicly acknowledged, by all the original proposers of the plan, and by none more cordially than

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.

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AT a Meeting of the Committee, August 24, 1787, the state of the fund was reported, as already noticed p. 145 ; and at a General Meeting, Sept. 1, it was resolved unanimously,

I. That the following persons be appointed a Sub-committee, to agree with a proper artist, and to superintend the design and execution of the MEDAL: Mr. Alderman Boydell, Sir Joshua Reynolds, John Call, Esq. William Hayley, Esq. Dr. Lettsom, Dr. Warner, and John Nichols, Esq.

II. That the Sub-committee be directed to request His MAJESTY's gracious acceptance of a medal in gold ; and also that they present one in  
gold

gold to each of the Sovereigns of these dominions, in which any remarkable protection or favour has been shewn to Mr. HOWARD; by which this memorial, diminutive as it may appear, will operate extensively, through every clime and age, to the honour of the object of our admiration, to the glory of our country, and, what is still greater, to the interests of humanity \*.

III. That a print of the medal be engraved, with proper decorations, under the direction of the Sub-committee; and a copy be presented to every subscriber.

IV. That the thanks of this Meeting be returned to Mr. Alderman Boydell, for his polite attention to every individual in the course of this business; which, it is now evident, has given general satisfaction to a very large majority of the subscribers.

\* "Convinc'd, they now contract their vast design,

"And let their Statue shrink into a Coin."

Though the hero's name cannot be ostensibly held forth,

"The Medal, faithful to its Charge of Fame,

"Shall bear in Spirit what's deny'd its Frame."

AT

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AT another General Meeting, June 9, 1788,  
it was unanimously resolved,

That this Meeting doth highly approve of the plan humanely proposed to the public by Mr. Sheriff BLOXAM, for alleviating the distresses of such prisoners, in the different gaols of the metropolis, as cannot be comprehended within the prudent rules which the Society for the Relief and Discharge of Persons confined for Small Debts have been obliged to prescribe to themselves: and that two hundred pounds of the *Howardian Fund* be applied to that laudable purpose, under the direction of Dr. Lettsom, Dr. Warner, and Mr. Deputy Nichols, in such manner, and for the relief of such objects, as, on consultation with Mr. Sheriff Bloxam, they shall judge most proper.

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RECEIVED, August 5, 1788, of Mr. Deputy NICHOLS, the sum of two hundred pounds, being so much money subscribed by the *Howardian Society*, for the relief of distressed debtors.

MATTHEW BLOXAM, Sheriff.

VOL. II.

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IN February 1790, the news of Mr. HOWARD's not unexpected but much lamented death arrived in England; soon after which, the exertions of his friends were thus resumed:

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AT a General Meeting of the subscribers assembled, by public advertisement, May 10, 1790, "to consider of the propriety, and most effectual means, of carrying into execution the original idea of erecting a statue or monument to the memory of Mr. HOWARD, suitable to the greatness of his character, and the dignity and gratitude of the British empire;" it was unanimously resolved,

I. That a monument be erected to the memory of Mr. HOWARD.

II. That Mr. Bacon be the artist employed to erect the monument.

III. That a Committee be appointed, to manage all matters relative to erecting the said monument; and to report their proceedings, from time to time,

time, to a General Meeting of subscribers; which they will summon as occasion may require.

IV. That the said Committee do consist of thirty-one subscribers; and that any five be empowered to act.

V. That the following subscribers be the Committee; (see their names before, in p. 149.)

VI. That an advertisement be inserted in the news-papers, stating the above resolutions; and inviting the public to shew their sense of Mr. HOWARD's great merit, by liberal subscriptions, to perpetuate his memory, and deliver down his benevolent disposition to posterity; not doubting but, as the melancholy period is now arrived to which Mr. HOWARD himself requested the original design might be postponed, the Gentlemen who have withdrawn their names from the subscription will be zealous to restore them.

VII. That the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Alderman BOYDELL, for his kind attendance at the various public meetings of the subscribers, and for his uniformly polite and candid conduct in the chair; and also to Mr. Deputy NICHOLS, for his laudable exertions through the whole of the business.

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TO MR. NICHOLS.

"SIR, *Bates's Hotel, Adelphi, May 19, 1796.*

"AS my second subscription, and as a small testimony of my high respect to the memory of Mr. HOWARD, I inclose two guineas. I little expected the honour of appointment on the Committee for carrying into effect the resolve of the last General Meeting, that a monument should be erected to his memory. I am immediately returning into the country; and if I were in town, though my attendance as often as possible would be certain, I could otherwise be but little conducive to the accomplishment of a design in which the honour of the Nation is very signally concerned. There is, however, in the Committee, that taste, science, zeal, and ability, which will do justice to the great purpose they have in view; and there is, I am persuaded, in the public breast, that generous sympathy, which will amply supply the means of erecting a monument suitable to the occasion, and to the national character in arts and liberality of spirit, in memory of the man who lived and died in a course of unceasing efforts, devoted to the relief of the miseries and the advancement of the happiness of mankind. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

CAPEL LOFFT."



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THE introduction of monuments into the Cathedral-church of St. PAUL, whilst it forms a grand epoch to the Professors of the Imitative Art, will convey to posterity a striking example of the liberality of the present Dean and Chapter \*. When the modesty of Mr. HOWARD checked the intentions of the Friends of Philanthropy from erecting a Statue to his honour in 1786, the subscriptions which had been raised for that purpose were returned to those who thought proper to demand them; out of such as were not recalled, the sum of 200*l.* was devoted to Prison Charities; and the remainder was directed to be applied to strike a Medal in honour of Mr. HOWARD, and for other purposes. Before the plan for the Medal could be finally adjusted, the death of Mr. HOWARD left the subscribers at full liberty to revert to their original idea of perpetuating his uncommon merit by means of a Statue; and accordingly, as it was intended to be erected without-doors, the Public were invited to communicate their sentiments on the subject. Many sta-

\* Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. Jeffreys, Dr. Farmer, and Dr. Jackson.

tions were in consequence pointed out ; and, from one gentleman \* in particular, a very handsome offer was made, of providing a situation for the Statue, and erecting a noble Crescent of houses, to be called after the name of HOWARD. These ideas, however, were set aside, upon its being suggested by one of the Committee †, that, if permission could be obtained for the erection of a Monument to the memory of Mr. HOWARD in St. PAUL's cathedral, such a situation would be suitable to the greatness of his character, and the dignity and gratitude of the British Empire. A respectable delegation having attended the Dean and Chapter with this request ; they were pleased to grant permission for placing a Monument to Mr. HOWARD in their Cathedral-church ; a favour the more valuable, as it was the first instance in which such permission had been granted ; and considerably enhanced to every admirer of taste and liberality by the handsome conditions attached to it, " that no fee should be required for its admission ; and that no Monument should be erected without the design being first approved of by a Committee of the Royal Academicians ;" whom the Dean and Chapter have requested to take upon themselves the trouble of being arbiters of

\* Mr. Hedger ; see p. 166.

† Rev. John Pridden, M. A. F. A. S.

the public taste, in order to prevent any Monument being introduced that might not correspond with, or contribute to, the ornament of the building. The Subscribers highly gratified with such a distinguished indulgence, immediately agreed with Mr. BACON to execute the Monument.

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BY an advertisement from the Committee, March 28, 1791, the subscribers and the public at large were informed, "That the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have granted permission for placing a monument to Mr. HOWARD in their Cathedral. And as that most desirable situation both deserves and demands that the sculpture should be on an enlarged scale; the Committee again renew their solicitations to the public; inviting them to show their sense of Mr. HOWARD's uncommon merit, by early and liberal subscriptions, to perpetuate his memory, and deliver down his benevolent disposition to posterity; not doubting but, as the melancholy period is now arrived to which Mr. HOWARD himself requested the design might be postponed, the Gentlemen who have formerly withdrawn their names from the subscription may now be zealous to restore them; the Committee being now able to give a positive assurance that a monument will be erected in St. PAUL's Church, and

that Mr. BACON is actually engaged in the undertaking.

The whole amount of subscriptions	l.	s.	d.
to the present time	—	1555	9 6
Out of which has been given,			
by a vote of a General			
Meeting to Prison Charities	200	0	0
Subscriptions withdrawn, and			
contingent expences	553	5	6
Balance in hand	802	4	0
	<hr/>		
	£. 1555 9 6		
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THE following judicious observations by the Marquis of LANSDOWN were submitted to the friends of Mr. HOWARD in May 1791.

“ IN complimenting or commemorating any great character, expence is a secondary consideration. All works of art please or displease in proportion as taste and judgment prevail over it. In architecture, the greatness of the mass sometimes imposes, even where the structure is barbarous; but, in sculpture, the mass becomes an intolerable enormity, where it is not highly executed and imagined; which, in a groupe of figures, implies the arts to have attained the utmost degree of

of perfection. In the case of monuments this is the more true, as a mere massy monument, composed of common allegory, may be raised to any body, whose will or whose posterity may direct the payment for it, without creating any interest, and often without being at all understood. Besides, the publick is in general grown cold to allegory, even in painting, where nevertheless it is much more supportable than in statuary. The great object, where a character admits of it, should be to produce those sensations which resemblances of exalted characters never fail to do, even in persons most experienced in the human character; and at the same time create an association of ideas, which may tell themselves in honour of the persons intended to be remembered.

The proposal for erecting a monument to the late Mr. HOWARD suggests these reflections. If they have any foundation, it will be difficult to find an occasion so proper, and so free from objection, to enforce and carry them into effect; as, besides continuing his likeness to posterity by a single statue, three public points may be obtained; which, combined all together, must reflect the highest honour on his memory; namely,

1st, To reserve St. Paul's, the second building in Europe, and the first in Great Britain, from  
being

being disfigured or misapplied in the manner of Westminster Abbey.

2dly, To assist the arts most essentially, by advancing statuary, which may be considered as the first, because it is the most durable, amongst them.

3dly, To commence a selection of characters, which can alone answer the purpose of rewarding past or exciting future virtues; and the want of which selection makes a public monument scarcely any compliment.

It would be not only invidious, but unfair, to criticise the several monuments in Westminster Abbey; but let any person of the least feeling, not to mention taste or art, unprejudice his mind, and he must find himself more interested in viewing the single statue erected by Mr. Horace Walpole, to his mother Lady Orford, than with any of the piles erected to great men. And if Mrs. Nightingale's monument captivates beyond many others, it is greatly on account of its simplicity, and its being very little more than a single figure. It may as well be supposed, that a young person can begin to write whole sentences without making single letters, as that statuaries can make  
groupes

groupes with so little practice as they have in single figures. But if the example is once set, it will most likely become a general fashion to erect statues or busts to every person whose family can afford it, throughout the country. Fifty statues and a hundred busts will be bespoke where one groupe now is; since a statue will probably be to be had for 300l. and a bust for 50l. Besides which, simple tablets may be admitted into country churches, subject to some arrangement, which may answer the purpose of general ornament, and prevent churches from being disfigured, as they now universally are. The same reason which makes our chimney-pieces better worked, and sharper carved, than those which come from Rome, namely, the greatness of the demand, will gradually improve our artists in the more elevated line of their profession. Their numbers and their constant employment will give a greater chance, if not a certainty, of genius discovering itself from time to time.

The selection might be made subject, in the first instance,

1. To the King's sign manual.
2. The vote of either House of Parliament.
3. The

3. The vote of the East India Company.
4. The ballot of the Royal Society.
5. The sense of any profession, taken under such regulations as may be deemed most unexceptionable.
6. The same as to artists, men of letters, or other descriptions, subject to proper regulations.

The subscription and the vote must be a sufficient check upon all the latter description.

The liberality shown in first opening the door of St. Paul's to the monument of Mr. HOWARD, who was a Dissenter, already gives the assurance that difference of Religion will not deter from doing honour to striking worth, without regard to the persuasion of those who may afford examples of it. All partaking in the good which they may have done, all are bound to acknowledge and encourage it.

Upon the same reasoning, some spot might be reserved for eminent Foreigners, who are very properly, upon principles of the same general kind, while living, associated to the Royal Society and other learned bodies.

But



But none ought to be admitted in consequence of the wish, or sole opinion of families or individuals.

It might, perhaps, be thought proper to leave it to the Royal Academy, to form a general plan; and they might class the several descriptions, allotting places to each.

It is surely of some consequence to whom the first monument in St. Paul's should be erected; and who can be so proper to begin this selection as Mr. HOWARD? He spent his life and fortune in services which were highly dangerous to himself, but beneficial to every country and every age. Though engaged in doing the most active good, he created no enemies, and excited no envy, even in his life-time; the purity of his intentions leaving him superior to all pursuits of vanity or ambition. His merits were of such a general and fundamental nature, as to serve for an example to all ranks, professions, and nations.

It belongs to the Committee to determine whether there is any thing in these reflections which can contribute to do that real justice to his memory which it deserves.

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IN

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IN June, 1791, a Committee of the "Society for giving Effect to His Majesty's Proclamation against Vice and Immorality" came to a resolution, "That Mr. WILLOUGHBY \* be requested to inform the chairman of the Committee for conducting all matters relative to the erection of Mr. HOWARD's monument in the cathedral-church of St. Paul's, that this Committee is desirous of subscribing the sum of fifty guineas, as a testimony of the Society's approbation of the design of that Committee, to do honour to the memory of that most respectable and respected character."

This was followed by a generous donation of 50l. by the excellent Artift who had undertaken the monument; with the still more magnificent subscription of 100l. by the late SAMUEL WHITBREAD, Esq. who had before subscribed liberally, though at first he did not wholly approve of the honour intended to be bestowed on his respectable relation.

\* Now Sir CHRISTOPHER WILLOUGHBY, Bart.

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FEBRUARY 3, 1792, an agreement was concluded with the late JOHN BACON, Esq. for the performance of the intended monument; which was completed and opened to the public on the 23d of February, 1796; and in the Magazine for March a plate of it was published, accompanied with the following letter.

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TO MR. NICHOLS.

DEAR SIR, *Newman-street, March 7, 1796.*

AGREEABLY to your request, I send you the ideas which predominated in my mind whilst forming the statues of the late Mr. HOWARD and of Dr. JOHNSON, erected lately in St. Paul's cathedral.

My principal object, in composing the statue of Mr. Howard, was to present as much of the character of *active benevolence* as a single figure would afford.

The

The right foot being placed considerably forward, and the body advanced upon it, is intended to give motion to the figure ; while the expression of benevolence is attempted in the several features of the face, and the inclined air of the head.

He holds a scroll of papers in his left-hand : on one is written, “ Plan for the Improvement of Prisons ;” and, on a corner of another, the word *Hospitals* is introduced, pointing out the principal objects of his exertions. Another paper, at the foot of the statue, has the word *Regulations* written. In his right-hand he holds a key, by which is expressed the circumstance of his *exploring* the dungeons ; and the rings and chains, among which he stands, are designed to interest the feelings of the spectator in the misery of the inhabitants of those wretched abodes : while his trampling on some fetters, which lie on the ground, suggest the hostility of his sentiments to their sufferings.

It was my earnest wish to have made this monument a groupe of two figures : Mr. Howard raising up a prisoner from the ground ; which, from a natural inflexion of the body, and engagement of the arms with the distressed object, towards whom the tender expressions of the countenance

tenance would all have been directed; and this, with the sentiments of gratitude in the prisoner, would more forcibly have impressed the character of benevolence on the subject of the monument. And I cannot omit my acknowledgements to the Committee for their concurrence with my wishes, and their approbation of the model of the groupe. But, as it was thought by those to whom it was left to decide on the subject, that a single figure would be necessary for the sake of uniformity with Dr. Johnson's statue, which had a correspondent situation, the Committee directed a bas-relief on the pedestal to complete the design. This represents a scene in a prison, where Mr. Howard, having broken the chains of the prisoners, is bringing provisions and cloathing for their relief.

The statue of Dr. Johnson requires little explanation. A moral philosopher, merely with the attitude and expression of intense thought, is too simple to admit of enlargement without the aid of imagination. A few words shall suffice.

I have especially attempted, in this work, to unite (what is indeed very difficult to effect) that *ease*, which is so proper for a figure engaged in study, with the energy which was so universally acknowledged to belong to him who is the subject

of it. I have also aimed that a magnitude of parts, and a grandeur of style, in the statue, should accord with the masculine sense with which his writings are so strongly impregnated, and the nervous style in which it is conveyed to mankind.

His complexional character, and that of his works, I hope, will justify my having given him an expression tinged with severity, to which his vigour of thinking must ever contribute.

By making him lean against a column, I suggest his own firmness of mind, as well as the stability of his maxims.

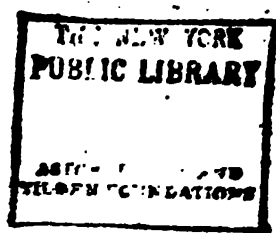
It would be unpardonable in me, on this winding-up of the business, to omit expressing my gratitude to you, Sir, for your exertions in it, for the sacrifices you have made, and the advantage I have derived from them.

I have the honour to be, dear Sir,

Your most obliged and faithful servant,

J. BACON.

THE







THE EPITAPH ON MR. HOWARD \*.

“ This extraordinary man had the fortune to be honoured whilst living  
in the manner which his virtues deserved.

He received the thanks  
of both Houses of the British and Irish Parliaments,  
for his eminent services rendered to his country and to mankind.

Our National Prisons and Hospitals,  
improved upon the suggestions of his wisdom,  
bear testimony to the solidity of his judgement,  
and to the estimation in which he was held.

In every part of the civilized world,  
which he traversed to reduce the sum of human misery,  
from the Throne to the Dungeon his name was mentioned  
with respect, gratitude, and admiration.

His modesty alone  
defeated various efforts which were made, during his life,  
to erect this Statue,

which the public has now consecrated to his memory.

He was born at *Hackney*, in the county of *Middlesex*, Sept. 11, MDCCLXXVI.

The early part of his life he spent in retirement,  
residing principally upon his paternal estate  
at *Cardington*, in *Bedfordshire*;

for which county he served the office of sheriff  
in the year MDCCLXXIII.

He expired at *Cherson*, in *Russian Tartary*, on the xx<sup>th</sup> of Jan. MDCCXC,  
a victim to the perilous and benevolent attempt  
to ascertain the cause of, and find an efficacious remedy  
for the Plague.

He trod an open, but unfrequented path to immortality,  
in the ardent and unremitted exercise of Christian charity :

May this tribute to his fame  
excite an emulation of his truly glorious achievements !”

\* Though the name of the writer of this elegant and appropriate epitaph,  
has hitherto, from his own delicacy, been concealed ; it is now no breach  
of confidence to ascribe it to the worthy son of the principal contributor  
towards the expence of the monument.



*Rev.<sup>d</sup> David Williams.*

S E C T I O N IX.

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H I N T S

FOR ESTABLISHING A SOCIETY

FOR PROMOTING

USEFUL LITERATURE\*.

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THE benefits that result from the most important discoveries, as well as the inconveniences to which they are liable, depend chiefly upon the application of them to the purposes of society. There is scarcely a blessing that may not be perverted; and,

\* First printed in the Gentleman's Magazine for the year 1780, vol. L. p. 183

instead of being cherished for the promoting of happiness, may become a source of misery and injustice.

In the history of modern discoveries, none appear of more importance than the invention of the mariner's compass, and the art of printing; and they equally confirm the truth of this position. The first of these discoveries gave us a new hemisphere, aided by the capacious genius of Columbus, and might appear peculiarly calculated to promote the general good of mankind; but avarice and injustice have tarnished the glory of the Neapolitan discovery \*, which, while it doubled to us the globe, in proportion multiplied rapine, and tended to diminish the inhabitants of both the old and new hemispheres.

It is not, however, my design to dwell upon this subject: but to turn my attention to that of printing, the effects of which are obvious, and immediately interest all ranks of

\* Flavio Giyia, a native of Almasi, made this discovery in 1302.

the community; as, upon those principles which literary productions impress upon the mind, the manners and conduct of individuals are in a great measure formed; hence it becomes the duty of society, to use every endeavour to prevent the injuries, and secure the benefits, which may result from such productions. Whilst we abhor and withstand the cruel and bloody edicts of power and bigotry, which in a single page consigns thousands to death, or robs them of those rights and privileges that are dearer than life, let us not be indifferent to the slow, insidious, and not less dangerous influence, that flows from the abuse of the press, in publications, either immediately or ultimately unfriendly to virtue.

On this subject I have frequently turned my thoughts, and as often wished that a remedy adequate to the evil could be adopted, where probably it might be done, by exciting the public to the establishment of *a Society for promoting useful Literature.*

From literary patronage is fashionable  
but in this country we

boast of no Mæcenæ, the patronage of affluence being principally devoted to a political line. The single protection indeed of the greatest individual would avail but little, and would, at the best, ultimately expire with the patron; but could popular patronage be excited, its permanency would be certain, its extent ample, and the means adequate to the necessary end.

When an author, by much expence of labour and time, informs and improves the community by his publications, its patronage is undoubtedly due to him; the members of it are his debtors for the instruction he has spontaneously diffused; and what a pleasure must it afford a generous public, united in a *Society for promoting useful Literature*, to encourage, by some suitable gratuity, the ingenious labours of an indigent, but useful writer! Had such a system been adopted, the amiable, but unfortunate author \*, whose Travels through North America afforded a

\* Secretary Knox, of America, has disavowed the existence of such a grant. The annexed grant, was certainly in the late Captain Carver's possession, which I copied verbatim.

large

large and useful extract in your Magazine for February last, had not miserably perished through want, in the metropolis of a literary nation \*.

When

\* The following Indian Grant was made to Captain Carver in the year 1767, which I introduce here to record a fact highly creditable to the Indian character. After the independence of America, the governing powers there treated with the Indians for the cession of certain lands; but in every treaty the latter scrupulously excepted the immense tract, formerly conveyed to Captain Carver. Owing to this circumstance the lands included in his Grant could not be conveyed to settlers and purchasers till the year 1796. What a fortune! Had he lived to possess this land, the man who died through want, might have become the wealthiest freeholder in the world! I have made application to the ruling powers in America in favour of his surviving orphan daughter, in consequence of the following Indian Grant.

“ TO Jonathan Carver, a chief under the most mighty and potent GEORGE THE THIRD, King of the English and other nations; the fame of whose courageous warriors have reached our ears, and has been more fully told us by our good brother Jonathan aforesaid, whom we rejoice to see come among us, and bring us good news from his country. We, chiefs of the Naudowissies, who have hereunto set our seals, do by these presents. For ourselves and heirs for ever, in return for the many presents, and other good services done by the said Jonathan to ourselves and allies, give, grant, and convey, to him the said Jonathan, and to his heirs and assigns for ever, the whole of a certain tract or territory of land,  
bounded

When the situation of an author is above the want of a pecuniary gratuity, the Society might evince their approbation of his labours by honorary rewards. In such a list we

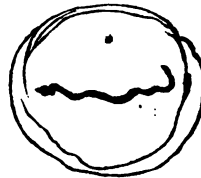
bounded as follows; (viz.) from the fall of St. Anthony, running on the East banks of the Mississippi, nearly South-East, as far as the South end of Lake Nepin, where the Chipeway River joins the Mississippi, and from thence Eastward five days travel, as counting twenty English miles per day, and from thence again to the fall of St. Anthony, on a direct straight line. We do for ourselves, heirs and assigns, for ever, give unto the said Jonathan, his heirs and assigns, for ever, all the said lands, with all the trees, rocks, and rivers, therein; reserving for ourselves and heirs, the sole liberty of hunting and fishing on land not planted or improved by the said Jonathan, his heirs and assigns, to which we have affixed our respective seals, at the great Cave, May the first, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-Seven."

HAWNOPAWJATRIC



his Mark.

Otohtongoomlisheaw



his Mark.

might



might expect the rival of Livy in the author of the histories of Scotland, Charles the Fifth, and North America: the learned Bryant, whose analysis has so amply developed the chaos of antient mythology: the modern Pliny in the classical Melmoth: the biographical Johnson: the elegant author of the Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire; as well as many useful and moral writers of the present period.

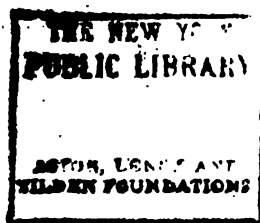
Were such a Society properly established and liberally supported, its encouragement might be still more amply extended, and its objects multiplied. Its resources, I doubt not, would soon enable it to propose Prize Questions for the exercise and encouragement of genius and abilities. The widows and orphans of those who have laboured usefully in literature would likewise appear suitable objects for participating in the liberality of the Society, and the memory of deceased benefactors might be revived in marble, or other monuments. Although these are not the only objects of the Society, yet its productions,

or convey their merits to more distant posterity ; yet an honorary testimony of departed merit, affords a pleasing excitement to the living candidate for fame, and cherishes a noble emulation to survive temporary existence.

A Society thus calculated to promote literature, in proportion as it patronized truth and virtue, would not only be enabled in time to accomplish the desirable end of its institution, but likewise to raise a structure for its accommodation, with a library for general use ; and, by thus opening an easy and agreeable path for useful knowledge, would afford the pleasing satisfaction of gradually introducing a national taste for literature, and rendering it subservient to the best interests of virtue and religion.

*London, April 20, 1780.*

IN





*Thomas Dale. M.D.*

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IN the year 1790—A Society, intituled, *The Society for the Establishment of a Literary Fund*, was formed in London; and, in order to promote similar Institutions in different parts of the world, the plan of the Society is annexed; but the author of the foregoing Hints claims no merit in the establishment of this useful Fund, which was formed before he was even a member of the Society. The history of its rise and progress will speedily be published, with the correspondence of the Institutor, that eminent character the Rev. DAVID WILLIAMS, whose *Silhouette* is annexed. My friend Dr. DALE also, a physician of distinguished abilities, has exercised so active a part in its establishment\*, as to induce me to add his *Silhouette* to this Essay, as a gratification to every admirer of character that unites science with true urbanity.

\* THOMAS DALE, M. D. and JOHN NICHOLS, Esq. are the joint Registrars of the Society; an office of considerable labour, which they have long gratuitously performed.

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## INSTITUTION OF THE SOCIETY.

**T**HIS Institution, which may probably rank among the most useful and important in the kingdom, had its origin in a Society, consisting principally of men of letters, and from the following circumstance :

In 1788, an event took place, which tarnished the character of English humanity, and afflicted the friends of knowledge.

Floyer Sydenham, the ingenious translator of Plato, a profound scholar ; revered for his knowledge, and beloved for his candour and gentleness ; died in consequence of having been arrested, and detained, for a debt to a victualler, who had, for some time, furnished his frugal dinner.

At the news of that event, every friend of literature in the Society felt a mixture of sorrow and shame ; and one of the members proposed ;  
that

that a plan should be executed which had been some years under consideration, to prevent similar afflictions, and to assist deserving Authors and their Families in distress.

The plan, though applauded, was not unanimously adopted; but, the spirit of the proposer not being discouraged, another Society was formed, consisting only of eight persons; at the first meeting of which, the Constitutions and an advertisement were produced, and approved.

The subscription for the purposes of printing the Constitutions, and inserting advertisements in the public papers, amounted only to eight guineas; but at the next meeting the number of Subscribers was increased, and the Subscription renewed.

This little faithful band steadily continued its operations; and, without waiting for the result of yearly subscriptions, proportioned its contributions to the objects immediately in view; and sustained the expence of printing the Constitutions and advertisements nearly two years.

In this manner the Society gradually acquired stability; and the first general meeting was appointed

pointed on Tuesday, the 18th of May, 1790; when Officers were elected, a Committee formed, and the annual subscriptions were so increased as to admit of the application of small sums to the purposes of the Institution.

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## CONSTITUTIONS.

THE peculiar motives for establishing this Institution are so obvious as hardly to require enumeration.

All the boasted distinctions of England have great obligations to the Press. Princes are influenced, ministers propose measures, and magistrates are instructed, by productions of genius and literature; while the Authors of first suggestions may be languishing in obscurity, or dying in distress.

It is thought, this evil may be diminished, if not removed, by an institution calculated to obtain justice for injured talents, or compassion for such as are depressed; to obviate the dreadful apprehensions which discourage or pervert ge-



nus ; and to promote the exercise of candour in the provinces of literature.

Every description of genius and merit, except that devoted to general science and the Belles Lettres, has some appropriate mode of compensation. The learned professions, and all the provinces of arts merely imitative, have probable means of remuneration or refuge,—Science and Literature alone are neglected, when become distinct pursuits, and absorbing all the faculties of the mind.

It is the purpose of this Institution to establish a fund, on which deserving Authors may rely for assistance, in proportion to its produce.

An annual subscription, of not less than a Guinea, entitles the Subscriber to a voice in the deliberations of the Society.

Donations of Ten Guineas, and upwards, within one year, constitute Subscribers for life ; and legacies in trust will be gratefully received.

The Powers of this Society are vested in a President, Vice-Presidents, two Recording Secretaries ; a Council of not more than twenty Members.

Vol. II.

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and a General Committee of twenty-one Members, seven of which shall go out annually, according to priority of service, and then be eligible into the Council; the members of which may, after three years, be re-elected into the General Committee.

Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Registrars, and Treasurers, when they decline their re-election, are eligible into the Council.

Subscribers residing at considerable distances from London, who interest themselves for the Society, and, while in town, attend the Committee, may, at the end of three years, be elected into the Council.

All these regulations imply, that the parties continue their subscriptions, or are Subscribers for life.

The ordinary business of the Society is transacted by a Committee on the third Thursday in the Month, consisting of the Officers and Members of the General Committee. Five to be a Quorum.

All

All Assemblies and Committees shall be directed by the President, Vice-President, one of the Council, or, in their absence, by a Chairman appointed for the time. The Council shall always appoint its President for the time, and from its own body.

At all Assemblies of the Subscribers, Councils, or Committees, the decisions shall be by a majority; and the President, or Chairman, give only a casting vote on an equal division.

The meetings of the General Committee shall be open to the members of the Council; who may on all occurrences assist by advice, but not vote on debates. If any irregularities or abuses appear, or be supposed, to arise, two members of the Council, by directions to a Registrar, or by letters from themselves, may assemble the whole Council, to consider the measures in question, to obviate or approve their effects, and to suspend the operations of the Committee, of the Registrars, Treasurers, or other Officers, until the general sense of the Subscribers be taken; which must be within a month of the time of suspension.

Temporary vacancies in the Committee, or in the offices, shall be filled up at the discretion of the Council.

Every Subscriber shall be summoned annually, on the third Thursday in March, to chuse Officers, and to supply the vacancies, by rotation or any other circumstance, in the Committee and Council; or such as may happen in the offices of President, Vice-President, Registrar, or Treasurer \*. — These Officers shall be appointed annually; but the offices may be long continued in the same persons, if agreeable to the Society.

The pecuniary appointments for Collectors and Messengers (all other offices being discharged gratuitously) must be assigned and approved at their elections. These officers may be suspended or discharged by the Committee, on a complaint properly supported by a member of the Committee, of the Council, or a Subscriber. Security may be taken, by the Committee, for the execution of their trusts.

All applications for relief must be made to a Registrar; who may immediately summon a Committee, if the cases be urgent; if not, he

\* See the names of the present officers, p. 246.

shall

shall present them at the first meeting of the General Committee.

The assistance afforded to Authors in distress, or to their widows and children, shall be at the discretion of the Committee, and be transmitted by a Treasurer, a Member of the Committee or Council, or by a Subscriber, according to its order; of which he is to produce an acknowledgement.

All the stock, property, and revenues, of the Society shall be in the public funds, in public and competent securities, or at a banker's. No money shall be drawn for, but by an order of the Committee: no securities shall be changed; nor any part of a capital, whether in estates or funds, be disposed of but by the consent of a general meeting of the Subscribers.

Books of Accounts by a Treasurer, and books of Transactions and Occurrences by a Registrar, are always liable to inspection by the Committee and Council, or by any of their Members. They shall be open to any Subscriber, applying to the proper Officer.

N. B. These Constitutions, or any article of them, may be revised, corrected, or altered, at the general or annual meeting of the Subscribers; provided a requisition be previously made, to that effect, by the majority of the Council or of the Committee; that the subjects to be submitted to the Subscribers be prepared by a Sub-committee appointed for the purpose; and that notice be given, in the circular letter to the Subscribers, of the intended revision, correction, or alteration.

#### PRESIDENT.

His Grace the DUKE of SOMERSET.

#### VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Lord Viscount Valentia,	Thomas Williams, Esq.
Sir John Sinclair, Bart. M.P.	M. P.
Sir James Bland Burges,	Jervoise Clarke Jervoise,
Bart.	Esq. M. P.
Sir John Cox Hipposley,	Richard Joseph Sullivan,
Bart.	Esq.
Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P.	Mr. Alderman Boydel,
Sir William Weller Pepys,	William Salte, Esq.
Bart.	John Symmons, Esq.

#### TREASURERS.

Peter Mellish, Esq.	Rev. William Whitelock
John Reeves, Esq.	

#### REGISTRARS.

Thomas Dale, M. D.	John Nichols, Esq.
--------------------	--------------------

JUNE

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JUNE 17, 1797, it was resolved, that a PERMANENT FUND should be established, by raising a sum of money by temporary subscriptions; and applying the money so raised, all future subscriptions for life, casual benefactions, legacies, and all profits arising from plays, concerts, books; &c. to the purchase of stock (to be vested in trustees) in some of the national funds; the interest only of which, except on very extraordinary occasions, to be employed for the purposes of the Institution.

In May 1801, the subscriptions to	l.	s.	d.
the Permanent Fund amounted to	1371	2	6
2300 Three per Cent. * cost	1322	15	0
	<hr/>		
Balance	£.	51	7 6
	<hr/>		

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THE Committee generally dine together on the monthly periods of business, but at their own expence; and all the dinners of the Society are at the private expence of the Members.

\* 200l. more stock has since been purchased; in all, 2500l.

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\*\*\* THE Cases, hitherto annually printed, have been omitted, to save unnecessary Expence; and the Anniversary Poems (prior to the present Year) are not inserted in this abridged Account of the Institution; as it is intended to publish them in a work, containing a History of the Literary Fund, &c. with an allegorical Print from a Drawing, presented to the Society by J. F. Rigaud, Esq. for which Subscriptions are now receiving, by the Treasurers and Registrars. — Subscribers, however, may have full information respecting the Transactions of the Committee, in their application of the Subscriptions, by a perusal of the original minutes of the Society, in the possession of the Registrars. — Publishing the names of the persons relieved, or giving such descriptions as would be equivalent to naming them, would be a violation of that delicacy, which is necessary to render the beneficence of the Society acceptable to minds made peculiarly irritable by misfortune.

SECTION



## SECTION X

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### H I N T S

TO

MASTERS AND MISTRESSES,

RESPECTING

*FEMALE SERVANTS.*

---

THE proud expression of a fellow creature, "*I am independent,*" to me has ever been ungrateful; for I never knew that sublunary being, who could claim a moral right to this assumption. The man who cultivates the soil, and whose individual labour supplies his own wants, may perhaps the most properly adopt

adopt this sentiment; but even here numerous conveniences, depending upon others, would unavoidably be wanting; and the wealthy individual, who produces nothing by labour, and consumes every thing that labour offers, although less independent; yet, by administering to his indulgences or superfluities, the inferior ranks, artizans in particular, are in great measure supported, and rendered comfortable. Thus independence is an unsocial, and in the strict sense of moral obligation, an unfounded sentiment; whilst a due conviction of mutual dependence, and mutual obligation, tends to humanize the mind, and begets those dignified sympathies, which not only move the heart to feel for, but likewise to administer to, every human woe.

These reflections result from the consideration of a class in the community, who are really dependent upon the superior capacity of female servants; but whose services these in turn depend, upon numerous domestic conveniences and com-

By the increase of luxury in every department, and the extension of easily acquiring a little learning, most female servants in this country have been decently educated, and enabled to read and to write, suitably to their station; and at a proper age, they leave their parents, or friends, and after their characters are ascertained, are introduced to the servitude, as well as to the protection, of a master or mistress. No servant, entering into a new life, is without a desire and a resolution to please her superiors; and one would imagine, that as the interests of both classes are mutual; as a good servant makes a happy master, and a good master a happy servant; each would endeavour to promote the comfort of the other: but, alas! this is not always the case; on the contrary, there are continual revolutions in families, and the faces in them have as many changes as the moon in the firmament.

If enquiry could tend to put a stop to these frequent revolutions, it would be worth our while to reflect a moment; and at the same  
time

time that we are dinned on every side with the history of bad servants, let us not be deaf to the oppressed voice of our inferiors, who may whisper, though scarcely loud enough to be heard, that there may exist also bad masters and mistresses. I am induced to make this enquiry, from a grateful reflection, that after long experience, I can recollect but few bad servants; and when one hears the repeated tales to degrade them, it may be useful to enquire into the real causes of complaint. I have attended thousands of families in sickness, and the affectionate nursings and watchings of the female servants on such occasions, have highly gratified my feelings. I have known them catch the disease from the family they have nursed; and what has been the return? They have been sent to a lodging, to their friends (if any they have), or to an hospital; and another face has usurped the place; and yet bad masters and mistresses are never introduced as subjects to enliven or entertain the tea or card party. Far be it from me to insinuate, that these instances are frequent; on the contrary, every attention and indul-

indulgence are religiously exercised, by some masters and mistresses; and the consequence has been an attachment on the part of the servant, who would lay down her life for such superiors, and practise that fidelity, which renders them easy at home, and secure when absent. Neither am I ignorant that sometimes, after acts of kindness, servants have been guilty of ingratitude and unfaithfulness; but this is very rarely the case with the female class: and if with indulgence in work, advice were early and kindly extended, such instances of ingratitude would still more rarely occur. Forgiveness of a fault, conveyed in a kind manner, impresses a very powerful and lasting influence on young women, who may offend more from ignorance than design; and they are afterwards usually devoted to the person who improves them.

There are in the power of superiors an infinity of means to aid, and attach to their interest, a helpless female; and thereby promote the exercise of mutual benefits, consistently with the different ranks they occupy.

How much more becoming the character of a gentleman or lady is this condescension, than the violence that too often breaks forth upon the commission of a fault, which good advice might easily have remedied ; but which is punished by instant dismissal, aggravated by a threat, not to give a character ! In circles of society, in parties, have I heard persons, whose rank in life might entitle them to high respect, boast of their conduct and prowess of sending out of their houses the poor, friendless female, at A MOMENT'S WARNING ! but what crime except murder should authorize such a degradation ? Her character forever lost, without means to retrieve her fault, because no respectable person can afterwards admit her into the family ; and without money to support existence ; what course remains for such an outcast to pursue ? With blasted character, without money and protection, and perhaps possessing personal attractions, she meets with some obdurate female, or debauched profligate, who relieves instant distress, solely to entail future ruin on the miserable object ; who first shudders at, but necessity

cessity and artful insinuation impel to, inevitable destruction ; and thus, by the capriciousness of a master or mistress's temper, is blasted, for ever, the prospects of a young woman, who might have been rendered an useful member of the community, by early and suitable advice.

Such masters and mistresses are continually complaining of bad servants, but never revert to the probable cause, that they themselves occasion the very thing they complain of. In hopes of lessening the frequent recurrence of this complaint, I will conclude these hints with a few remarks on *Warning, Presents, Company, and Courtship*, as connected with female servants ; which, if attended to, will in general, not only form good servants, but likewise keep them so.

#### WARNING.

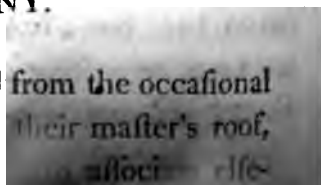
IF a servant enter a family in any department to which she is not adequate, or if from  
any

any improper demeanour it may be prudent to dismiss her from service ; her sex, her youth, or her inexperience, should arrest the pity of her superiors, and induce them to adopt that mode of dismissal, the least likely to expose her to ignominy ; that may afford her the opportunity of future improvement, or of reformation for past misconduct. They will, after suitable advice, send to her nearest connexions, and inform them of the motives of separation, and point out the means most likely to improve or reform the unfortunate object.

By avoiding complete degradation, better resolutions may be acquired and pursued, and good advice and increased experience may gradually retrieve character, and thereby procure a suitable establishment.

#### COMPANY.

IF servants be debarred from the occasional visits of their equals and  
it will naturally lead





where, and that frequently by stealth. This begets a disposition to practise deception; one species of deceit leads to another, till at length principles are acquired equally dangerous to the master and the servant. As a little intercourse with their friends is but a reasonable indulgence, no humane master will deny such gratifications to a domestic. At the same time, by his enquiries and kind advice, he will guard the inexperienced girl against improper company, or any company keeping late hours. He will sometimes, without her asking him, intimate that from her good conduct she may have a day, once or twice a year, to visit her relations; and if they are at a distance, add a little donation towards the expences of a journey. This endears the master, and raises the reputation of the servant in the estimation of her friends; and inspires her with a pride, if not a zeal, to preserve it. Her master's house will not appear like a prison to her, but a welcome asylum; and if the hints respecting presents are adopted, the servant will not be importunate to go abroad,

because she will enjoy superior gratifications at home; and this leads to the consideration of

### PRESENTS.

IN every rank of the community, the manner of conferring a favour affords more pleasure than the intrinsic value of it; it is particularly applicable to domestics, whose situation excites in them genuine gratitude for every attention properly administered. It should be an invariable maxim, in giving them a present, to give it as merited. Although it is the duty of servants to perform their work, many are so commendably industrious, that even did they perform less, they still would have discharged their duty; indeed there are few cases but a kind and attentive master may find some occasion of bestowing a present, as the reward of a servant, without wounding her feelings: and this conduct ever attaches her to her superiors, and increases her exertion to please them.

In

In the present state of luxury, where servants are expected to appear in a clean decent dress, the wages in the best families are scarcely adequate to support this appearance; and as a little money must be acceptable to persons thus situated, it is prudent in the master to pay them quarterly; and at such times to add a trifle more, always accompanying it with an intimation, that it is their desert. Sometimes, instead of a little money, a book might be presented suitable to their conditions; as a Bible, Testament, Knox's Essays, Stretch's Beauties of History, Ogden, &c. on Prayer, Watts's Improvement of the Mind, &c. Once a year, at least a present of a gown might be added as a Christmas gift. Whatever elevates a servant in useful information, and respectability at home and abroad, renders her more faithful and industrious; whatever degrades her, produces cunning, deceit, and selfishness. By possessing a few books, home is rendered pleasing, because of the amusement they afford; and whoever is well employed will habitually avoid idleness.

Writing added to reading renders a servant valuable in the family ; and should she, with the advice and approbation of her master and mistress, enter into the marriage state, these acquirements must prove highly valuable ; to promote improvement in writing, copy-books may be given them, which not only amuse and instruct them under their master's roof, but render them less disposed to go abroad, or to associate with low company.

These attentions will gain the confidence and fidelity of servants, and insure the approbation and patronage of masters and mistresses, and prepare such domestics to admit

### COURTSHIP.

IN the general intercourse of life, affections will be raised, that gradually lead to a mutual inclination to marriage ; and important and indissoluble as this engagement is, women of superior ranks are too liable to form connexions, which are likely to entail misery rather

rather than confer happiness. It is hence a matter of less surprize, if women with little education, and less knowledge of the world, should be deceived in their judgment of the disposition and character of men, upon whom they have conferred their affections, and bound them by matrimony; but when a master and mistress have treated a servant with tenderness, they mostly gain her confidence, and are informed of her intentions, under their advice and permission. In such a situation, or rather as soon as the good conduct of a servant is ascertained, the judicious mistress would address her :

“ When you came into my service, you came likewise under my protection. I am sensible that, with the utmost economy, as you must appear clean and decent, you can save little or nothing, to enable you to better yourself by business or trade ; but you may acquire what is equally valuable, a good character : your dependance, therefore, must be upon the generosity of your master and mistress ; and if you behave well, should a suit-

able match be proposed, you shall have our approbation, and some assistance to place you in a way of business. It behoves you, therefore, in order to merit our patronage, that you consult us as to the character of the person with whom you are disposed to share your future fortunes and happiness: as we have seen more of the world, we are more competent to advise than you are to choose; and our decision will be directed solely to your advantage. At present you have few cares, whilst you enjoy many comforts in the family; and sorry should I be, should you find, that, instead of bettering your condition, you had entailed on yourself a load of anxiety."

Advice in this manner has been administered, and the grateful female has submitted implicitly to such a mistress; and when due enquiry has induced her to encourage the courtship, the lover, sensible of the goodness of his superiors, and the patronage derived from their generosity, has himself voluntarily appealed for their direction, and with his intended bride becomes subservient as a child  
in

in the family. At a proper period they have been set up in business, and have prospered; and their grateful feelings have been such, that they never go to rest without first praying for blessings upon their patrons;—patrons that do not forget them in promoting their little trade, in visiting and aiding them in sickness, and extending comforts to them, in a particular manner, as often as a lying-in may call for them.

What a contrast does this afford to the ruin entailed upon a helpless female, discarded by caprice, “AT A MOMENT’S WARNING!”





## SECTION XI.

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### H I N T S

RESPECTING

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.

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**W**HOEVER philosophically reflects upon the operations of the mind, and the permanent influence of early impressions, will naturally be disposed to view with favourable indulgence, the various opinions of mankind; and even prejudices founded in error, so long as they do not tend to immoral conduct, or the breach of any social duty.

Although

Although education and early habits give the most powerful and general bias to the mind ; peculiarity of constitution, connexions in society, and innumerable other circumstances, contribute to influence opinion, and fix the judgment in different persons of equal rectitude, and equally desirous of acquiring virtuous principles, and of conscientiously practising them. This variety of sentiment is peculiarly obvious, as it respects religious opinions ; perhaps, because religion is the most important and awful concern of human life, being calculated to promote happiness here, and insure it hereafter ; and it is hence reasonable to conclude, that these religious opinions are in general adopted and pursued by each individual, from conviction of their rationality and purity.

It is well known, that persons of extensive information, and amiable manners, think very differently upon the same subject, whilst each may be supposed to act under the individual conviction of being right. It has been calculated that there exist in the world about

3000 different sects, each claiming a divine origin; and so tenacious is each of supporting its opinions, as founded upon immutable truth, that in order to convince others of the same truth, who may view objects differently, oceans of blood have been spilt; without, however, the conviction of the surviving individuals; for opinion is not in the option or will of the human soul; it believes, and that belief cannot be eradicated; hence it would appear as rational to persecute a fellow-creature for difference of shape or form of the body, as for difference of religious opinions. History may be appealed to, in confirmation of the destructive effects of religious persecution, when its records evince, that more people have been sacrificed on this altar, in Europe, than now inhabit this quarter of the globe!

Whether 3000 religious sects really exist in the world, is less necessary to determine, as ten times as many religious sentiments have been adopted among mankind; so varied indeed

deed are the shades, that one might venture to assert, that no two persons in the world think precisely alike; and consequently that it would be as difficult to find two minds alike, as two bodies; a reason most conclusive, that religious persecution is universally immoral.

Why it has pleased the Almighty, to impress this varied sentiment upon human intellect, cannot be ascertained; but if a finite being might presume to suppose a motive, it would seem peculiarly calculated to prevent man from persecuting his fellow-creature merely for difference of opinion; especially on subjects which more immediately regard the individual creature in his moral relation to his Creator.

Were one religion only to exist in a country, probably the people would soon become either indifferent about its tenets, or superstitious in supporting them; and from the history of mankind, were two systems only of religion to prevail, zeal would be perpetually exercised to the destruction of each other;  
but

but variety, which divides attention, tends to lessen bigotry, and arrest persecution; and hence seems best calculated to promote zeal without intolerance; virtue, void of hypocrisy; and the general happiness of the community.

In this country, religious freedom in sentiment and practice, from these or other causes, is more and more predominant; and religious opinions the most opposite, no longer interdict social intercourse of mutual beneficence. Thus, the contrariety of opinion, as it affects free agency or predestination, subjects of the greatest religious distinction in this country, is meliorated into rational forbearance, and reciprocal good offices, in the general concerns of human life. Indeed, the more we scrutinize into our own limited powers, and contemplate the wisdom of Him who dwells in unsearchable light, the more universally will religious pride and bigotry decrease. There is, indeed, a forwardness with human ignorance, to presume to know more of others than we do of ourselves; and the higher the rank is above us, the more fami-

liarily are we disposed to ascertain the motives of conduct, where, at the same time, we know the least.

We talk of princes, and kings, and great events, with as much certainty as if we directed them; whilst history proves that the present age knows less than will be known by succeeding ages; as we possess more knowledge of antiquity than did the antients themselves. But in no instance is this arrogance of decision more injurious, than in weak mortals appreciating the attributes, and even the motives, of the Supreme Being, by the standard of their own reason or prejudices; and thus placing themselves in his judgment seat. Hence the predestinarian boldly argues that, as the Almighty is omniscient, and knew before-hand what his creatures in this world would do, they were hence necessarily impelled to do; thus, denying them the agency of choosing good, and eschewing evil.

It

It may, however, have pleased Divine Wisdom to determine, after he had endowed man with reason to act, and placed before him good and evil, that he would not immediately controul his motives and actions; but thus allow him to become a free agent, answerable for his conduct at the day of retribution; and thereby rendering him an independent character; the highest rank on earth, aspiring to a dignified allotment in futurity.

Were a monarch equally to encourage every religious society in his dominions; restricted to no sect; visit each indiscriminately; unrestrained in their respective forms, as unrestrained himself; would he not gloriously imitate the beneficence of the Supreme Father of all, by thus becoming the father of his own subjects, in every department of his empire; and inculcating into them the principles of brotherly love and universal affection? I do not recollect that ecclesiastical history affords any instance of a system of this kind

ever

ever having been adopted, although it appears calculated to remove religious prejudices, bigotry, and persecution.

In the great important truths of religion, as they respect the moral government and infinite goodness of a Supreme Being, and the adorable and humble relation between the Creator and the creature, mankind seem generally united; it is in subordinate points that the greatest asperity has been maintained, as if they were solely essential to the happiness of mankind; whereas, a just consideration of the universality of the Almighty's goodness, who permits all sects to exist peaceably under his moral agency, would dispel prejudice, and substitute forbearance and concord. For which sect dares to arrogate to itself the only true religion, and thus exclude the judgment and principles of 2,999 other societies? by whose agency or permission do all these societies exist, and find happiness in their respective tenets?—by the wisdom of the Creator. Well, indeed, might it be applied to the narrowness or bitterness of a sectary,  
“thou



“thou canst see the mote in thy brother’s  
“eye, but wilt not be conscious of the beam  
“in thy own.”

The more we scrutinize into natural objects, and reflect upon their existence and formation; the more forcibly are we compelled to conclude, that Infinite Wisdom has been pleased to create and constitute such an incalculable variety around us, that no two things were ever made alike. — In vain would be the labour of that man, who should attempt to find two seeds, or two leaves, exactly similar; like the plodding individual, who, with the point of his pen, made a million of dots on paper, in hope, but a vain hope it proved, of finding two of equal form and dimensions; hence, if the finger of the Supreme Architect has been pleased to impress on his own works an endless variety, not only in the outward creation, but likewise in the *sentient* principle, is it not impious to persecute for difference of opinion, or modes of adoring *Him*, whose ways are said to be past finding out?

T

If

If any act of his intellectual creature could add to his felicity, perhaps no combined operation of ours could afford a more acceptable oblation, than his diversified creation, moving in different paths to the altar of praise and thanksgiving, and ultimately uniting in one centre of adoration.

Of his intellectual creatures in this globe alone, five hundred thousand die every day. Immense as this number is, how diminutive must it appear, were contemplation to carry the mind to regions without number, in the expanse of the heavens \* ! and what sectaries shall dare

to

\* Le François Lalande has carried his catalogue of stars in our hemisphere to 49,000; and Herschel, I think, has observed, that in one sweep of 15 degrees of his great telescope, in that part of the heavens called the Milky Way, he counted many myriads of stars. In the Philosophical Transactions, 1800, p. 1. Art. IV. he remarks, that we can see reflected light from the Georgium Sidus, which is 1800 millions of miles distant. The nearest fixed star is 400,000 times farther from us than the sun. With his reflector, allowing a star of the 7th magnitude to be visible to the unassisted eye, this telescope will show stars of the 13.42d magnitude; but when assisted by the united lustre of sidereal systems, it will penetrate

to limit the infinity of his love, and presumptuously arrogate the title of *a chosen few* to themselves! — What idea have they of that Being, who is equally good as powerful! If  
five

trate  $11\frac{1}{2}$  millions of millions of millions of miles, exceeding 300,000 times the distance of the nearest fixed star! The range of such a telescope must be extensive beyond imagination, and to examine these immense distances, there are few favourable hours. Mr. Herschel, from his journal, thinks that a year, which affords 90 or 100 of these hours, is very productive; and “to sweep the heavens,” with his 20-feet reflector, would require  $14\frac{1}{2}$  of such productive years; and with the 40-feet reflector, with the powers of 1000, it will require 598 of such years, leaving so much of the Southern hemisphere as will require 212 years more, allowing only one single moment to look into each part of space: — How incomprehensibly great is the Supreme Architect!

If we consider these stars as suns to other worlds, all inhabited according to Divine wisdom, incalculable millions of millions of beings must every moment of time be travelling towards the heaven of heavens, the pure empyreum of incomprehensible excellence!

How incalculable and adorable His mercy, that in this immeasurable expanse no dark spot of eternal torment clouds the canopy of æthereal splendor!

five hundred thousand souls of this globe, this grain of sand in the visible creation, daily pass from time to eternity, are there not mansions prepared in our Father's house sufficient for their reception ?



SECTION.

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*William Hawes. M.D.*

## SECTION XII.

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### H I N T S

RESPECTING

*HUMANE SOCIETIES,*

FOR THE

RECOVERY OF DROWNED PERSONS.

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THE distress of a fellow-creature, whether from poverty or disease, ever claims the succour of the affluent; and in this country this succour has been amply afforded : it is, however, but recently, that means of relief have been extended beyond apparent death, to convey new

life into a being, to every external sense, no longer susceptible of pleasurable or painful sensations; a breathless object, destined to the grave, till Philanthropy and Science, under the name and auspices of the **HUMANE SOCIETY**, founded in 1774, re-animated the clay, and restored the breath of life.

In Holland, intersected by water, a regular Institution for the Recovery of Drowned Persons was formed, about the year 1773; and the Amsterdam Memoirs translated by Dr. **COGAN**, while Dr. **HAWES** was planning a similar institution in England; these physicians uniting in sentiment, attempted an establishment, now universally known, under the name of the **ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY** of London; from whence have branched similar Societies in various parts of the world.

At the commencement of the Institution, it excited more ridicule than patronage; few individuals early entered into the original plan of the projectors; and the labour of the new Institution almost exclusively fell upon  
Dr.



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*T. Cogan. M.D.*

Dr. Hawes, as his amiable Coadjutor left London to reside in Holland; but a correspondence was maintained, and their friendship was undivided: indeed public opinion ever gratefully recalled the memory and name of Dr. Cogan, on every Anniversary of the Society, with that of the more immediate founder Dr. Hawes.

The success of the Institution, in saving many fellow-creatures apparently dead, roused the public sentiment, and gained such general patronage, that, at the Anniversary about the time of the French invasion of Holland, when Dr. Cogan re-visited England, and attending this meeting, when upwards of 400 Directors dined together; I well remember the general enthusiasm that pervaded the company, in receiving again into the bosom of the Society the man who had so honourable a share in its formation. It is now so fully established, as to exclude any doubt of its future existence, and increase; at the same time, some account of its original and early regulations may prove acceptable even at the present

sent period ; to which I have added some observations, in the notes, to explain or elucidate the directions suggested by the Society, which subsequent experience affords.

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*Plan and Reports of the Society instituted at London, in the Year 1774, for the Recovery of Persons apparently drowned.*

THE  
INTRODUCTION

TO THE  
*FIRST REPORTS OF THE SOCIETY.*

MANY and indubitable are the instances of the possibility of restoring to life persons apparently struck with sudden death ; whether the evil proceeded from a stroke of apoplexy, convulsion fits, suffocation by noxious vapours, strangulation by the cord, or drowning ; although the party had remained senseless, and without any  
the

the least signs of life, for a considerable time\*. Cases of this nature have occasionally presented themselves in every country; and, although they could not fail to surprize for a season, yet they were considered and neglected as very singular and extraordinary phænomena, from which no salutary consequences could be drawn.

These repeated instances at length attracted the attention of some benevolent gentlemen in Holland; where, from the great abundance of canals and inland seas, the inhabitants are particularly exposed to accidents by water. They perceived with great regret that numbers, and those principally among the most laborious and deserving part of the community, were annually drowned; and it was justly conjectured that some at least might have been saved, had they not been entirely abandoned as dead, or very superficially treated. The hints that were dispersed through various publications, concerning the method of treating persons in this critical state, were carefully collected. These were made public, and

\* The Memoirs of the Society instituted at Amsterdam mention several cases, well attested, where the patients continued upwards of an hour without any signs of life, after they were taken out of the water, who were yet restored.

rewards

rewards were proposed to those who should put them into execution. These humane attempts far exceeded their most sanguine expectations. They became instrumental in the restoration of several, who must otherwise have perished inevitably. This surprizing success engaged the general notice; and was so universally countenanced, that they were at length enabled to form themselves into a respectable Society, and extend their plan over the Seven Provinces. And it must afford real pleasure to every friend of the unfortunate to be informed, that about 150 persons, of whom the lives of many were very important to their families and to the community, have been redeemed from death in the space of a few years.

The authentic testimonies produced of their remarkable success instigated other countries also to imitate their example. In the year 1768, the magistrates of health at Milan and Venice issued orders for the treatment of drowned persons. The city of Hamburgh appointed a similar ordinance to be read in all their churches, extending their succour not only to the drowned, but to the strangled, to those suffocated by noxious vapours, and to the frozen. The first part of the Dutch Memoirs was presented to the Imperial Academy

at

at Petersburg, and was translated into the Russian language by command of the Empress. In the year 1769, the Empress of Germany published an edict, extending its directions and encouragement to every case of accidental death that afforded a possibility of relief. In the year 1771, the magistrates of the city of Paris founded an institution also in favour of the drowned. And the repeated instances of success in each country have abundantly confirmed the truth of the facts related in the Amsterdam Memoirs. In the year 1773, Dr. Cogan translated these Memoirs, in order to inform this part of the world of the practicability of recovering persons apparently drowned : and Dr. Hawes having also exerted his endeavours to excite the attention of the public to the same subject, these gentlemen united, and proposed a plan for the introduction of a similar institution into these kingdoms. This was so well received, and met with so much encouragement from several gentlemen of influence, that they were soon enabled to form a Society to promote its laudable designs. It is as follows :

THE

## THE PLAN.

I. THE Society has undertaken to publish, in as extensive a manner as possible, the proper methods of treating persons in those unfortunate circumstances.

II. To distribute a premium of two guineas among the first persons, not exceeding four in number, who will attempt to recover man, woman, or child, taken out of the water for dead, within the cities of London and Westminster, or the parts adjacent; provided they have not been longer than two hours under the water; and provided the Assistants persevere in the use of the means recommended, and no others, unless under the direction of a regular practitioner, for the space of two hours: this reward to be given, though they may not prove successful.

III. To distribute in like manner four guineas, wherever the patient has been restored to life.

IV. To give to any publican, or other person, who shall admit the body into his house without delay, and furnish the necessary accommodations, the sum of one guinea; and also to secure them from the charge of burial, in unsuccessful cases.

V. A cer-



V. A certain number of medical gentlemen, stationed near to the places where disasters by water are most frequent, have engaged to give their assistance *gratis*; these gentlemen are to have a fumigator, and other necessaries, always in readiness\*.

They flatter themselves, that by these regulations many individuals, in and about this metropolis, will be secure of the best and most immediate assistance in such critical cases: and where it should not prove successful, their relations will always have the satisfaction of reflecting, that the last efforts have not been neglected.

\* Should the Society meet due encouragement, it is proposed to present an honorary medal to any medical gentleman or other who may not chuse to accept of a pecuniary reward, in all those cases where they have been instrumental of success.

This the Society has long been enabled to do; by giving to the successful medical director a silver medal. E.

## THE METHODS OF TREATMENT.

I. IN removing the body to a convenient place, great care must be taken that it be not bruised, nor shaken violently, nor roughly handled, nor carried over any one's shoulders with the head hanging downwards, nor rolled upon the ground, or over a barrel, nor lifted up by the heels, except with the greatest caution: for experience proves that all these methods may be injurious, and often destroy the small remains of life. The unfortunate object should be cautiously conveyed by two or more persons, or in a carriage upon straw, lying as on a bed, with the head a little raised, and kept in as natural and easy a position as possible.

II. The body, being well dried with a cloth, should be placed in a moderate degree of heat, but not too near a large fire. The windows or door of the room should be left open, and no more persons be admitted into it than those who are absolutely necessary; as the life of the patient greatly depends upon their having the benefit of a pure air. The warmth most promising of success

cels is that of a bed or a blanket, properly warmed. Bottles of hot water should be laid at the bottoms of the feet, in the joints of the knees, and under the arm pits; and a warming-pan, moderately heated, or hot bricks wrapped in cloths, should be rubbed over the body, and particularly along the back. The natural and kindly warmth of a healthy person lying by the side of the body, has been found in many cases very efficacious. The shirt or clothes of an attendant, or the skin of a sheep fresh killed, may also be used with advantage. Should these accidents happen in the neighbourhood of a warm bath, brewhouse, baker, glass-house, saltern, soap-boiler, or any fabric where warm lees, ashes, embers, grains, sand, water, &c. are easily procured, it would be of the utmost service to place the body in any of these, moderated to a degree of heat, but very little exceeding that of a healthy person.

III. The subject being placed in one or other of these advantageous circumstances as speedily as possible, various stimulating methods should next be employed. The most efficacious are, to blow with force into the lungs \*, by applying the

\* By this process the air would not be conveyed into the lungs, but into the stomach; and it is objectionable otherwise, as is noticed under the subsequent "Conclusion."

mouth

mouth to that of the patient, closing the nostrils with one hand, and gently expelling the air again by pressing the chest with the other, imitating the strong breathing of a healthy person. — The medium of a handkerchief or cloth may be used to render the operation less indelicate. — While one assistant is constantly employed in this operation, another should throw the smoke of tobacco \* up the fundament into the bowels, by means of a pipe or fumigator, such as are used in administering tobacco clysters : a pair of bellows may be used until the others can be procured. A third attendant should in the mean time rub the belly, chest, back, and arms, with a coarse cloth or flannel dipped in brandy, rum, gin, or with dry salt, so as not to rub off the skin : spirits of hartshorn, volatile salts, or any other stimulating substance, must also be applied to the nostrils, and rubbed upon the temples very frequently. The body should at intervals be shaken also, and varied in its position.

\* In recommending tobacco clysters, the Society had in view to apply a stimulus, to remove the torpid state of the bowels ; but, as tobacco is a powerful sedative, its application, if not injurious, is at least doubtful. An infusion of horseradish root, or mustard-seed, or any other mild stimulant, would be preferable. E.

#### IV. If

IV. If there be any signs of returning life, such as sighing, gasping, twitching, or any convulsive motions, beating of the heart, the return of the natural colour and warmth; opening a vein in the arm or neck may prove beneficial, but the quantity of blood taken away should not be large; nor should an artery ever be opened, as profuse bleeding has proved prejudicial, and even destructive to the small remains of life. The throat should be tickled with a feather, in order to excite a propensity to vomit; and the nostrils also with a feather, snuff, or any other stimulant, so as to provoke sneezing. A tea-spoonful of warm water may be administered now and then, in order to learn whether the power of swallowing be returned; and if it be, a table-spoonful of warm wine, or brandy and water, may be given with advantage; but not before, as the liquor might get into the lungs before the power of swallowing returns. The other methods should be continued with vigour, until the patient be gradually restored.

We have been as circumstantial as possible in the above directions, that if one conveniency should be wanting, the attendants may not be at a loss for others. Where the patient has lain but a short time senseless, blowing into the lungs or

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bowels

bowels has been, in some cases, found sufficient; yet a speedy recovery is not to be expected in general. On the contrary, the above methods are to be continued with ardour and perseverance for two hours, or upwards, although there should not be the least symptoms of returning life.

The vulgar notion, that a person will recover in a few minutes, or not at all; and the ignorant, foolish ridiculing of those who are willing to persevere, as if they were attempting impossibilities, has most certainly caused the death of many, who might otherwise have been saved. Most of the above rules are happily of such a nature, that they may be begun immediately, and that by persons who are not acquainted with the medical art; yet it is always advisable to seek the assistance of some regular practitioner as soon as possible; not only as bleeding is proper, and sometimes necessary; but as it is to be presumed, that such a one will be more skilful and expert, and better able to vary the methods of procedure as circumstances may require.

The Society think it proper to observe, that these means of restoration are applicable to various other cases of apparent death; such as hanging, suffocating by damps and noxious vapours, whether

ther proceeding from coal-mines, the confined air of wells, cisterns, caves, or the must of fermenting liquors; to those seized with apoplectic and convulsive fits, and also to the frozen. And they hope that some persons of influence in the parts where such accidents mostly happen, will form a similar institution for the recovery of the unhappy victims.

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THE Society have since printed, in order to disperse throughout the kingdom, the following

#### PUBLIC CAUTIONS:

1. Humane persons are earnestly requested to prevent the drowned being rolled on casks, or any violent means too frequently had recourse to by the common people, as by improper conduct numbers have been prematurely sacrificed.

2. On persons being drowned, or suffocated, send to the receiving house. Order spirits, flannels, and drops to be in readiness. Many lives have been happily restored, by the attentive exertions of benevolent characters.

3. The following directions to be instantaneously employed, in order to restore the apparently dead, whether from suspension by a cord, intense cold, tremendous lightning: and in all accidental or sudden deaths.

SALT NEVER TO BE EMPLOYED.

*What thou doest do quickly.*

### THE DROWNED.

1. Convey carefully the body, with the head raised, to the nearest receiving house.

2. Strip, dry the body; clean the mouth and nostrils.

3. Young children to be put between two persons in a warm bed.

4. An adult—Lay the body on a bed, and in cold weather near the fire. In summer expose the body to the rays of the Sun; and in warm seasons air should be freely admitted.

5. The body to be *gently rubbed* with flannel, sprinkled with spirits, or flour of mustard; and a heated warming-pan, covered, may be lightly moved over the back and spine.

6. To restore breathing—Introduce the pipe of a bellows, (when no apparatus is at hand) into

*one*



*one* nostril ; the *other* and the mouth being closed, inflate the lungs, till the breast be a little raised ; the mouth and nostrils must then be let free : repeat this process till life appears.

7. The breast to be fomented with *hot spirits* ; hot bricks or tiles covered, &c. to be applied to the soles of the feet and palms of the hands. If no signs of life appear, the body to be put into the warm bath.

8. Tobacco smoke is to be thrown gently into the fundament with a proper instrument, or the bowl of a pipe covered, so as to defend the mouth of the assistant.

9. Electricity to be early employed either by the medical assistants, or other judicious practitioners.

### INTENSE COLD.

Rub the body with snow, ice, or cold water. Restore warmth by slow degrees, and after some time, if there be no appearance of life, the resuscitative process for the drowned must be employed.

**SUSPENSION BY THE CORD.**

1. A few ounces of blood may be taken from the jugular vein; cupping-glasses applied to the head and neck; leeches also to the temples.

2. The other methods of treatment, the same as recommended for the apparently drowned.

**SUFFOCATION BY NOXIOUS VAPOURS.**

Cold water to be repeatedly thrown upon the face, &c. drying the body by intervals. If the body feels cold, employ gradual warmth, and the plans for restoring the drowned.

**INTOXICATION.**

The body to be laid on a bed, with the head a little raised: the neckcloth, &c. removed. Obtain immediately medical assistance, as the modes of treatment must be varied according to the circumstances of the patient.

**GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.**

1. On signs of returning life, a tea-spoonful of warm water may be given; and, if swallowing  
be

be returned, warm wine, or diluted brandy. The patient being put into a warm bed, will generally awake perfectly restored.

2. The plans of refuscitation are to be used for three or four hours.

*It is an absurd and vulgar opinion to suppose persons irrecoverable, because life does not soon make its appearance.*

3. Bleeding never to be employed, unless by the direction of the medical assistants.



HAD I been engaged to have drawn up an account of this Institution at its commencement, it would have been necessary to have introduced some apology for a scheme, which was deemed rather chimerical than useful; but the evidence of facts had that influence upon the publick, which the generosity of the British character has ever merited and sustained, and soon acquired it the support of the people, and the patronage of the KING; for, in 1778 having graciously accepted the

Gold Medal of the Society, in 1784 he condescended to become its immediate Patron; and in 1790 beneficently granted to the Institution a plot of land contiguous to the Serpentine River in Hyde-Park, where the Society have erected a Receiving-house, furnished with such an apparatus as cannot be rivalled in Europe.

In 1796, the Transactions of the Society were drawn up by Dr. HAWES, and by permission dedicated, and presented, to the KING.

Before this period, Dr. HAWES had instituted and delivered a course of lectures on resuscitation, which extended the general knowledge of the Science, connected with the enlarged views of the Society. The same benevolent physician had offered prize medals for the best essays for ascertaining the certainty of death, and the means of restoring life when apparently but not really extinct: What he established as an individual, was afterwards adopted by the Society; and the names of GOODWIN, KITE, COLEMAN, and FOTHERGILL,

GILL, stand foremost among the successful candidates for the honourable prizes; and to my lot it fell to deliver these distinguished marks of approbation.

I introduce here with grateful pleasure the name of my illustrious friend Dr. ANTHONY FOTHERGILL, who has been one of the most assiduous and successful labourers in the science of resuscitation; and lately has further extended his patriotic views, in the preservation of Shipwrecked Mariners, in a manner worthy of his established reputation, and truly honourable and interesting to this maritime kingdom. The Address to him and his Answer I have presumed to annex.

Here let gratitude first pay its tribute to the CLERGY, to whose pious labours the Society owes its dearest obligations; and may I, although an unworthy member of a small sect, here acknowledge the grateful sense I feel, for the pleasure and instruction I have gained in the society and conversation of this virtuous class of the community.

PRIZE

## PRIZE QUESTIONS,

PROFOUNDED BY THE  
ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY,

For the Year 1792 and extended to 1794.

1. "*What is the proximate Cause of Death in the various Kinds of Suffocation?*"
2. "*What are the most judicious Means to be employed to restore Animation?*"



## ORATION,

*Delivered before the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, Sept. 17, 1794, and published at their Request.——With Dr. FOTHERGILL'S Reply.*

ANY EULOGY ON THE PRESENTATION OF THE PRIZE MEDAL of the HUMANE SOCIETY to the successful candidate must be defective as well as superfluous—my acclamation is too feeble  
on

on a subject so interesting to our very existence, as, not only to ascertain the proximate cause of death, but likewise to prevent its operation.

WHEN AN INTELLECTUAL BEING contemplates his own existence, and how wonderfully he is made, *apparent death* must primarily have appeared as the *real extinction* of human life—when the HEART had ceased to act—the LUNGS to perform their functions—and ANIMAL HEAT seemed to be extinguished :——Bold and elevated in his views must have been that man, who presumed to imitate the power of the Deity, in restoring life to apparently-dead matter !

TO SAY THAT THIS MAN is still among us is to felicitate not only the community, but the æra in which he realized his daring ideas—ideas at first slighted by the incredulous as visionary ; and when realized by doubling human existence, by the envious, as only a surreptitious claim of a previous discovery.

So COLUMBUS, when he first divulged his vast project of *doubling the globe*, was insulted by incredulity ; and, after he had added a *new* to the *old* hemisphere, was persecuted by envy. In like manner,

manner, when *the northern luminary*, LINNÆUS, created a new system of Vegetable nature, he found on every side determined assailants; but, fortified by the energies of his capacious mind, he gave this reply — “ *posterity will decide* ;” and pointing to some academic children at play — “ these,” added he, “ will become our judges.” — It is a sentiment worthy of superior minds, that every arrow, shot at an inferior enemy, dishonours the arm that pulls the bow.

There was a time, many of us well remember, when the HUMANE SOCIETY was first instituted with a view *to restore life* after a complete suspension of the animal functions, that not one of the Directors entertained the least idea of the success which later experience has most happily realized; and, as some proof of the novelty of this plan of beneficence — I repeat to this numerous and respectable meeting, what I then said to its author; that, were *one life* saved within twelve months, it would establish the Institution, and amply compensate every expence and solicitude attending this arduous undertaking. — Little did any man think, not even the FOUNDERS themselves, inflamed as they were with sacred zeal, that, in the year 1794, there should be recorded 3000 instances,



stances, wherein the SOCIETY's aid had been extended, TWO THIRDS of which had proved successful.

IN THE FIRST CASE OF RESTORATION I cannot but recollect with pleasure, even at this time, the joyful extacy this single instance of success afforded. — How inestimable the redemption of a victim from a premature exit is, each of you GENTLEMEN well know, for each has lived long enough to lament the loss of a beloved relative or friend ; — but who amongst us possesses a mind equal to estimating the accumulated rapture of *Christian philanthropy* in contemplating the REDEMPTION OF THOUSANDS !

WONDERFUL AS HAS BEEN THE SUCCESS OF THIS INSTITUTION, in tracing its influence on other countries and people, the mind is farther gratified with the extension of humanity. — In the LAST REPORTS I observe the following statement, which must inspire a British heart with patriotic pride and pious exultation.

“ THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY

“ May be justly considered as the Parent of all the HUMANE SOCIETIES established in this Kingdom,

Kingdom, Ireland, many parts of the Continent of Europe, in America, and the West India Islands.

### “THE MANAGERS

“ Have not only transmitted the necessary information to form HUMANE SOCIETIES, but they have likewise, at an immense expence, presented the Faculty &c. with their Apparatus, Drags, Reports, and Plans of Resuscitation, resident in the different Parts undermentioned :

*“ Lisbon, Normandy, Vienna, Copenhagen, Algiers, British Settlements in the East Indies, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Hudson’s Bay, Boston, Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia, Dublin, Limerick, Waterford, Londonderry, Belfast, Aberdeen, Montrose, Sunderland, Liverpool, Lancaster, Shropshire, Cheshire, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Whitehaven, Severn, Bristol, Kent, Surrey, Darlington, Norwich, Newark, Worcester, Horncastle, Shrewsbury, Leith, Northamptonshire, Ostend, and the University of Prague.”*

GENTLEMEN, I cannot resist recalling your attention to the establishment of a *Humane Society* under our auspices at ALGIERS.—I repeat Algiers; for, it is surprising, and almost incredible, though indeed we know it as a fact, that in that barbarous soil *a spark of humanity* is at length kindled.

kindled.—May it expand, illumine, and soften the heart equally dark and callous!—What a grateful contrast does this present of the CHRISTIAN SYSTEM to the barbarity of infidels!—In that land, where a Muley Ishmael immolated with his own hands eighty of his relatives—the *amities of the Gospel* have led to an establishment that saves the life even of a stranger!

Often have I reflected with pleasure upon these indications of humanity, trivial as they may appear in this barbarous region; and as often have viewed our SOCIETY, with a sacred and religious awe, as the source of good and beneficence, that cannot be estimated by the present generation.—We have witnessed enough to encourage zealous perseverance in its promotion.—*The little cloud, not a band's breadth, has expanded even beyond our horizon.*—May it be diffused and expanded to the extreme limits of the universe!

THAT GREAT AND GOOD MAN, whose loss was the common loss of mankind, the Prisoner HOWARD, in the unbounded expanse of his benevolent mind, visited CONSTANTINOPLE to view and reform its prisons, so as to alleviate the miseries of the incarcerated objects.—His ardent  
zeal

zeal roused public attention, and gave rise to various inquiries among the citizens.—“ Who is this MAN that quits home and friends to sympathize with foreign distress?—What is that religion, that source of piety, which can excite and actuate the bosom of ONE to whom we are unknown but as fellow-men—thus to risk his own life, and forego all its comforts, for our present and future happiness?——”

THUS THIS PHILANTHROPIST assured me the people began to reason: and he trusted, after leaving *Cherison*, to revisit this metropolis of the East, to revive those sentiments and inquiries which his first interview had excited.—We know and lament that such worth and beneficence was so suddenly lost to the community:—Loft did I say?—HIS NOBLE EXAMPLE may have raised, even in that torpid people, blinded by ignorance and prejudiced by fatalism, some sparks, yet to be kindled, by *another Howard*, or by the sacred fire that inspired a HOWARD!

EXCUSE, GENTLEMEN, this digression; but I was carried away by reviewing the surprising and wonderful influence that ONE MAN has had in extending the benefits and spirit of this Society;—  
may

may his spirit descend to posterity with redoubled energy !

PLEASING as it may be for an individual to acquire merited applause, which our HUMANE SOCIETY has long and honourably bestowed, where each of the Directors, however, hath assisted in throwing his handful of mortar into the edifice of marble — yet, in doing good from virtuous motives, a sense of conscious rectitude will ever afford the highest reward to the philanthropic bosom.

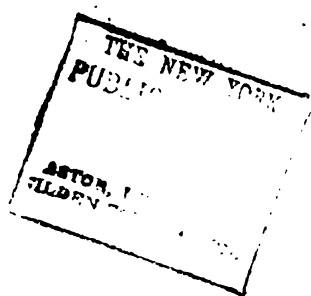
IN THE ARDOUR OF ZEAL — improvement naturally succeeds discovery : — so Dr. HAWES reasoned, and with laudable exertions accelerated this good work, by proposing honorary rewards, to stimulate genius to elucidate his darling subject of Resuscitation, upon the most clear, certain, and irrefragable principles.

To doubt and to inquire will always lead to truth, which becomes more brilliant by discussion ; as the diamond acquires lustre by friction ; so, in scientific pursuits, one discovery leads to another, and by degrees the mind is led on to the investigation of not less useful than abstruse subjects,

jects, which would not be the result were the vivid glow of light to be at once displayed: for, one illumines and improves, the latter dazzles and confounds.—This sentiment induced the celebrated FONTENELLE to say, “if both my hands were full of truths, I would open but one at a time.”

Those who can recal the commencement and origin of this Institution, and the state of knowledge acquired at that time, and next survey the *present accumulation*, must experience singular pleasure in tracing the *progress and evolution of Science* as connected with the subject of the Resuscitative Art, much of which may be ascribed to the disquisitions which have resulted from the HONORARY MEDALS.—I do not speak my own opinion merely, but that of *Europe*—for, almost in every medical work, there are appeals to their judicious authorities as decisive of the facts which they have established, enforced, and illustrated.—Of this kind is the VALUABLE PRODUCTION, which has, at the present time, brought together so many of our members and friends in the cause of active humanity.

It was once my design to have laid before you an *analysis* of this interesting performance; but it  
exhibits





*R. Heave sc.*

*Honorary Medal of the Royal Humane Society.*



exhibits so vast a fund of science and useful information, that I found it impracticable to make extracts or an epitome with justice to the original Dissertation.—This, however, I regret the less, as I hope the publick will be favoured with so interesting a work on **SUSPENDED ANIMATION**, by the ingenious author, to whom has been adjudged the *Prize Medal* of the **HUMANE SOCIETY** \* — A REWARD the MOST HONOURABLE in its power to bestow, and which is AS HONOURABLY ACQUIRED; but I shall not dwell upon a theme, to which, if my abilities were adequate, my feelings of pleasure and joy crowd on too tumultuously, to allow me to give expression:—I shall therefore now declare the decision of the COUNCIL of the **MEDICAL SOCIETY**.

“ THE DISSERTATIONS ON THE QUESTIONS having been read, and on a ballot being taken to determine their merits, the Prize Medal offered by the **ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY** was UNANIMOUSLY adjudged to that, which had for its motto,

“ *Vita brevis—Ars longa—Occasio præceps—Experientia fallax—Judicium difficile!*

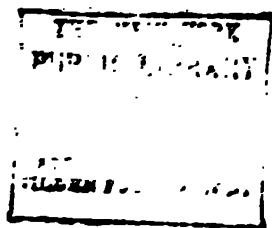
\* An engraving of this beautiful Medal is annexed.

“THE SEALED PACKET BEING OPENED IT WAS  
DISCOVERED, THAT ANTHONY FOTHERGILL,  
M. D.—F. R. S. of Bath,

*is the author of the said dissertation.*

YOU, GENTLEMEN, who have been formed in the school of philanthropy, know how to estimate the enjoyment of friendship, and will participate with me in the pleasure of presenting your medal to one of the most amiable of men—to ONE who has for many years contributed to augment my felicities of life, whilst he diminishes its solitudes; and whose virtues and erudition I could with pleasure long dwell upon at this time, were they not universally acknowledged, and did not his presence now forbid.

In the name of the HUMANE SOCIETY, and in conformity to the adjudication of the MEDICAL SOCIETY, I present this GOLD MEDAL, with the following inscription, as a reward for the BEST ESSAY on the questions propounded in the year 1792, to Dr. ANTHONY FOTHERGILL.





*A. Fothergill M.D.*

*On the Exergue,*  
LATEAT SCINTILLULA FORSAN.

*Round the Medallion,*  
PROPTER VITÆ SCIENTIAM FELICITER  
AUCTAM.

*Within the Wreath,*  
OPTIME MERENTI  
ERUDITOQUE  
ANTONIO FOTHERGILL, M. D.—F. R. S.  
1794.

Whilst my illustrious friend, the friend of humanity, enjoys this just tribute of applause—may he persevere in that path of useful science, which devotes the acquirements of literature to the important interests of the health and happiness of our fellow-creatures!"

DR. FOTHERGILL'S ANSWER.

"MR. VICE PRESIDENT, and GENTLEMEN!

"I AM SENSIBLE—truly sensible—of every DISTINGUISHED HONOUR, which the HUMANE SOCIETY has this day so



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—————

DR. FOTHERGILL'S ANSWER.

"MR. VICE PRESIDENT, and GENTLEMEN!

"I AM SENSIBLE—truly sensible—of the very DISTINGUISHED HONOUR, which the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY has this day so

x 3

liberally

liberally conferred upon me—This VALUABLE DONATION, splendid in itself, acquires, if possible, additional splendor by passing through the hands of our MUNIFICENT TREASURER.

“BE ASSURED, Sir, I shall ever esteem this MEDAL as a SACRED—as an INVALUABLE PLEDGE, deposited in my hands for the NOBLE PURPOSE of exciting a generous emulation amongst our ingenious medical brethren.—The UNANIMITY with which it has been adjudged—the GENEROSITY with which it has been bestowed—and the POLITENESS with which it has been presented, equally claim my best—my WARMEST THANKS!

“TO YOU, MR. VICE PRESIDENT, I am particularly indebted for the *very elegant though too flattering encomium*, just now delivered in your EXCELLENT ORATION.

“MAY the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY and the LEARNED MEDICAL SOCIETY of LONDON ever flourish—ever remain—the DISTINGUISHED PATRONS of HUMANITY.—and of SCIENCE!

“And



— And now you, Mr. Vice-President, beg for—  
 to co-operate with them, in their laudable and be-  
 lieved undertakings—to animate them by your ex-  
 ample—and to participate with them in the august  
 IMPROVEMENT, THE SUPREMACY—THE EXALTED PLEASURES  
*of*  
 PRESERVING HUMAN LIFE!”

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## CONCLUSION.

IN consequence of the Prize Medals ori-  
 ginally proposed by Dr. HAWES, and the  
 continuation of those honorary rewards by  
 the Society itself, as has been noticed, much  
 useful information has resulted from the inge-  
 nious disquisitions of the candidates, by whom  
 it has been shewn, that the blood, after being  
 exposed to the air, in the extremities of the  
 pulmonary arteries, is changed in colour from  
 deep red to bright scarlet; and is then col-  
 lected and returned by the pulmonary vein;  
 the former (pulmonary artery) receives the  
 blood from the right cavity of the heart, and  
 dispersing

dispersing it through all the ramifications of the bronchia, exposes it to the influence of the atmosphere, through the thin moist membrane which covers them, and by a certain animal process, the oxygen and principle of heat or calorique inspired into the lungs are absorbed by the blood, and give it the florid colour and animal heat to the body; whilst the air expired from the lungs carries off the azotic and carbonic acid air it acquires in circulation, and thereby the circulative warmth and health of the animal are maintained; but if from any act of suffocation these processes are suspended, the blood in the pulmonary artery and right ventricle of the heart is obstructed, and loses both its warmth and florid colour, which it acquires from the inspiration of vital air, and hence the instituting an artificial breathing, and thereby endeavouring to renew the motion of the heart, and the process of animal heat, is a likely means of restoring warmth and life to the body; at the same time gently applying external warmth, &c. agreeable to the preceding directions.

Some

Some persons, in order to produce an artificial breathing, stop the nostrils, and forcibly blow into the mouth; this mode is useless, if not hurtful, as the human breath does not convey vital but mephitic air, and by blowing through the mouth, the stomach, but not the lungs, is inflated.

A writer \* who has paid considerable attention to the subject, describes the process of

\* Curry's Observations on apparent Death from Drowning, Suffocation, &c. p. 44. an. 1792. Dr. Struve, however, is of opinion, that inflation of the lungs is in general prejudicial; and as it is, he observes, "attended with great difficulty, it can scarcely ever be recommended to persons who are not of the faculty. If performed alone, without warming, moderate friction, &c. it will prove rather injurious to the subject; and without hesitation I subscribe to what Professor Vogel, of Bostock, wrote to me on this subject."—"I for my part," says he, "expect very little success from the introduction of air into the lungs; and I am of opinion, that by the general method of proceeding, little or no air will reach this organ, and even if it does I never could perceive the least expiration of it, nor any motion of the chest." Struve, on the Art of recovering Suspended Animation, p. 88. Conf. Godwin—Kite, and Coleman (who differ *in toto*), and from whom Dr. Curry has in great measure collected his Observations:

apply-

applying vital air in so clear a manner, as induces me to adopt his words, with which I shall conclude these Hints, and refer the reader to the work itself for a more particular detail.

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“ IT will be found most convenient to divide the attendants into two sets, one set being employed in restoring the heat of the body, while the other institutes an artificial breathing in the following manner :

“ An assistant taking his station at the head of the drowned body, is to introduce the small end of a wooden tube \* into either nostril, and sustain it there with the right hand, whilst with the left he accurately closes the other nostril and mouth. A second assistant placed on the left side of the body must now endeavour to inflate the lungs,

\* When the wooden tube is not at hand, its place may be tolerably well supplied by means of a card, or a piece of stiff paper or leather, rolled up in the shape of a funnel, and tied with a piece of packthread ; and in defect of bellows, an assistant should try to inflate the lungs by blowing into the nostril, through such a tube, or through a reed, quill, or other small pipe, with his breath, if the bellows cannot be applied.  
by

by inserting the pipe of a pair of common bellows, into the wide end of the wooden tube, and blowing with sufficient force to raise the chest. To prevent any air from passing down the gullet, and so getting into the stomach, a third assistant, stationed on the right side of the body, should press the upper part of the wind-pipe gently backwards with his left hand, keeping his right hand lightly spread out upon the breast. As soon as the lungs are filled with air, the first assistant is to unstop the mouth; and the third to expel the air again, by pressing moderately on the breast. The same operation is to be repeated in a regular and steady manner, until natural respiration begins, or until this and the other measures have been persisted in for at least six hours, without any appearance of returning life.

“ Very often the first attempts to inflate the lungs in this way do not succeed. When that is the case, let an assistant, by means of his finger introduced into the throat, depress and draw forwards the tongue, and then, with a piece of sponge, or a corner of a towel, remove any frothy matter that may be lodged about the upper part of the wind-pipe.”

AMONG

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AMONG the powerful agents of re-animation, Electricity has acquired a conspicuous place; from information drawn from different sources, and from the communications of Dr. ANTHONY FOTHERGILL, in his Essay on the Suspension of Vital Action, the electrical stroke duly proportioned to the latent remains of life, affords the probability of producing the most speedy and beneficial effects. This interesting and philosophical Essay, to which the reader is referred, contains the most ample information on drowning and suffocation hitherto laid before the publick.



END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

















